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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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GLOVE MAKERS

TUFORED BY EXPERIENCE IN THE
FUTILITY OF THE A. F. OF L.
JOIN THE I. W. W.

Five Months of the Usual Craft Union
Strike Convinces Them of the Necessity
for Industrial Unionism—Samuel
L. Posen and the Money in the Bank
for the Miners.

Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—There is hardly
a working class family in Gloversville
or Johnstown but that has at least one
of its members employed in one of the
many branches of either the leather or
glove industries. Fulton County, in its
entirety, is leather and gloves.

The largest among the manufacturers
is L. N. Littauer. He is not only the
most influential member of the Manu-
facturers' Association, but also owns
most of the stock in the Fonda-Johns-
town and Gloversville Railroad. He
represents this congressional district in
the House of Representatives, which
means, of course, the glove and leather
manufacturers interests. The glove
contract scandal, in which he played the
most conspicuous part, is well known.

That the wage workers elected the big-
gest capitalist to Congress is only the
logical result of the stand they were
taught to take by the "pure and simple"
union, that is, to regard their employer
as their bread-giver and capitalism itself
as our institution of benevolence, and
to support both of them by their votes,
accordingly.

Both the leather workers and the glove
workers were organized by and affiliated
with the American Federation of Labor.
Both were led in strikes and lockouts
by the officers of the above mis-named
organization and led to fight in a way
that did not hurt the capitalists and
naturally enough ended in the usual
way, in defeat and demoralization.

The leather industry is divided in the
following branches of workers: The
kneestakers, the seam hands, the finishers
and the colorers. They were organized
in the Amalgamated Leather Workers
of America. They struck one shop at
the time and the rank and file, honest
as they are, did not know that capitalism
must be fought and not played with, for
that was all, at the best, what striking
in that way implied.

The glove workers, too, were organized
and belonged to the Glove Work-
ers' International Union. In this indus-
try there are many more branches. The
most skilled are table cutters. These
were made to believe that they had not
much in common with the block cutters,
who cut out the leather with a block,
and do the cutting for cheap and coarse
grade of goods. Then come the women
and girls who do the sewing and stitch-
ing. They are divided in ten branches,
the insect-makers, the outseam-makers,
the brickseam-makers, the silkers,
the gage-makers, the pique-makers, the end-
pullers, the layers-off, and, finally, the
smoothers, who smooth the gloves be-
fore they are put in a box, from which
they are sold over the bargain counter.

All these workers, or most all, had
their own locals, and though they were
all affiliated with the Glove Workers'
Union, it was not an industrial organiza-
tion, as we shall see.

The spirit of craft unionism was
shown when the skilled table cutters
raised their initiation fee to \$25 to natives
and \$100 to foreigners. By this time
the employers had introduced a
new system of glove cutting. They took
the most efficient workers among the
block cutters and had them cut the
leather for gloves partly as they did be-
fore and partly as it was cut by the table
cutters. There was now again a new
craft established and this was called
pull-down cutting, and there was the
union of pull-down cutters.

When the bosses thought they had
enough stock on hand and enough pull-
down cutters in reserve, they locked out
the table cutters. Now was the time
for the whole industry to walk out. This
would have to take place in an indus-
trial organization, just as the raising of
the initiation fee to \$100 would not be
tolerated.

But the rest of the glove workers did
not go out until four weeks later when
the block cutters, refusing to do the
work of the table cutters, too, were

locked out. In these four weeks had
there been an industrial organization the
strike would have been won. Five
more months the glove workers stood
out while receiving little or no benefit.
Little Samuel L. Posen, he, of the
Civic Federation, came down to Glovers-
ville and assured them all of his heart-
felt sympathy. He told them that the
United Mine Workers had money
enough after they "won" their strike to
start a bank. (How happy the poor
starved glove makers must have felt.)
He came and went, and there was not a
strike yet but what the appearance of
Samuel was the sure sign of defeat. So
the glove makers returned to work after
a lockout that lasted six months.

But every cloud has a silver lining,
and, in this case, the wage earners in
Gloversville have learned by bitter ex-
perience that numbers alone do not
represent strength, and that the Amer-
ican Federation of Labor, with its big
membership, did not do them any good;
that money in the bank of other unions
did not help them any.

The glove workers have almost reli-
giously patronized the blue label of the
I. C. M. U. (International Coffin Mut-
ual Union) on cigars. The I. C. M. U.
boasts of having half a million or so in
the treasury, but, of course, the cigar-
makers can't touch that; that's against
their blue coffin constitution.

There is one more fact that should be
brought out in connection with the way
the glove workers were led to defeat,
namely, that quite a number of small
shops were allowed to work, employing
quite a number of glove workers and,
as was and is well known, these small
shops do work for the large ones. (Still
some of our "friends" maintain that the
A. F. of L. fights the capitalists.)

A number of meetings were recently
arranged which were well attended. A
local of the Industrial Workers of the
World organized with forty charter
members. It is needless to say that, in
this organization, after it branches out
into the various branches of the industry
there will not be the tape-worm-like
organism of the A. F. of L. that is com-
posed of detachable pieces, but a body
recognizing the identity of the workers'
interest, and taught no longer to regard
capitalists as benefactors and capitalism
as a blessing and a system to be forever
perpetuated, but as exploiters and ex-
ploitation, to be overthrown.

So I left Gloversville satisfied that a
new era was begun in the word of labor
there.

While preparations were being made
for organization in Gloversville, I went
to Cortland in the county of the same
name.

Cortland is a factory town. It has
about 12,000 population. Most of the
larger establishments are unorganized.
This part of the State has not seen
much Socialist Labor Party agitation,
but the field is good.

There is a wire cloth mill in Cortland,
a piano factory, a chair factory, a
forging shop, an iron foundry, a skirt
factory and many smaller establish-
ments.

Following instructions, I also returned
to Auburn where the organization of a
section of the Socialist Labor Party was
affected and at the meetings held a num-
ber of new subscribers for The People
were secured.

A meeting for the Industrial Workers
of the World was also held and good
results will follow.

Rudolph Katz.

CALL FOR PRESENTS.

To Members and Sympathizers of the
S. L. P. Comrades—The Socialist La-
bor Party of Greater New York will this
year celebrate its fall festival by holding
a grand vaudeville performance and ball
at the Grand Central Palace, on Thanks-
giving Day. In conjunction with the
affair a bazaar and fair under the aus-
pices of the Woman's Auxiliary will be
arranged for the benefit of the Daily
People for which we need your hearty
co-operation. Any object donated by
you will be sold at auction and other-
wise disposed of, the proceeds to go to
the Daily People.

Any small article of even little value
is made good use of by the committee.
Articles of great value are disposed of
at more than their market price. It is
therefore of importance that Sections
as well as individual members start at
once to gather whatever they can for
this purpose and send them as soon as
possible to Organizer of Section New
York, Comrade L. Abelson, 2-6 New
Reade street.

Entertainment Committee,
A. Orange, Secretary.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM
VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUN-
TRY.

Pushing Good Work Everywhere—
Cleveland Stogie-makers Still Bravely
Carrying On Fight—Stirring Circular
Issued From General Office.

Good reports of the progress of the
I. W. W. continue to come in from var-
ious parts of the country which show
that the workers for the establishment
of a genuine economic organization of
the working class are making good use
of their time. In New York and vicin-
ity the members are doing considerable
hustling and encouraging news has
come in from Philadelphia, Milwaukee,
Chicago and other cities.

The prospects for the growth of the
Machinists' Local in Chicago improve
every day. The members of the I. W.
W. are very optimistic and are deter-
mined to keep on pushing the good work
along. The falling off of the member-
ship of the O'Connell I. A. of M. in that
city is stated to be fully 50 per cent.,
while the O'Connell International it-
self is practically bankrupt. At last Sun-
day's meeting of the Chicago Federa-
tion of Labor the report of the Secre-
tary showed that the outfit is hopelessly
in debt, its income being less than
its current expenses. It also appeared
that forty of its affiliated unions have
fallen away from it in the last quarter,
while many of the delegates reported
heavy losses in the membership of their
respective unions.

The Stogie Makers of Cleveland are
still bravely carrying on their fight with
every prospect of winning out and are
receiving the support which they richly
deserve from the rest of the comrades
throughout the country.

A circular relating to the strike of
the Stogie-makers issued by the General
Office was received by General Or-
ganizer Shurtleff, which it is his desire
to see published broadcast in order that
all interested may read it. The cir-
cular is as follows:

TO THE MEMBERS AND SUPPORT-
ERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORK-
ERS OF THE WORLD:

You all have read of the heroic strug-
gle made by 220 stogie-makers in Cleve-
land, Ohio. The manufacturers with
the intent of forcing the issue in the
next six months and making their pre-
parations accordingly, were not cunning
enough to conceal their purpose, and the
organized and unorganized wage ear-
ners, having learned by bitter experience
the inexpediency of giving the masters
the chance of choosing the battle ground
and their own time most opportune to
them, had to enter into the fight for
their self-defence and protection.

The strike is on now four weeks, the
manufacturers could not get one solitary
scab from elsewhere, and the union had
not a solitary desertion from its ranks.
The manufacturers tried the old game
of using the labor lieutenants to whip
the strikers into submission. In this
case they appealed to the officers of the
"Stogie-makers League", offering a closed
shop contract, therein also conced-
ing every point the strikers were con-
tending for. BUT THE OFFICERS OF
THE "STOGIE-MAKERS LEAGUE",
NOT A PART TO THE CIVIC FED-
ERATIONIZED A. F. OF L., SPURNED
THE OFFER AND EXPOSED THE
TRICKERY OF THE EMPLOYERS TO
THE STRIKERS AS WELL AS TO
THE OFFICERS OF THE I. W. W.!

This should be recorded to their credit.
Thereupon the manufacturers were
ready to negotiate with the strikers;
but while three of them showed a ten-
dency for adjustment, one Markuss Feder
insulted the committee of the strikers
in a most brutal manner to force an
abruption of the negotiations. So the
strike continues, with the strikers as
firm as they were on the first day.

The responses to the appeal issued
for aid were in many cases grand and
illustrative of the spirit permeating the
membership of the I. W. W. But more
funds are needed. The fight is prac-
tically won, if the entire membership
of the I. W. W. will make this strug-
gle their own. Send more donations—
the strikers declined offers from A. F.
of L. unions to appear before them and
appeal for aid—they rely absolutely on
the support of their comrades in the
I. W. W. 220 men and women have
to be supported.

The manufacturers are selling most
of their stogies and cigars to the west,
many are sold in mining camps. The
smoking of these stogies should cease
as long as the fight is on!

The principal brands are:
Factory: William Pollack & Son, mak-
ers of the "Progress Stogie"; factory
Brudno Stogie & Cigar Co.; makers of
Stogies called Quality Shop, Mexican
Tiger, White Goose; factory of Markuss
Feder, makers of the "Eagle Stogies, or
London Whiffs"; factory S. Wallack &
Son, maker of the "Wallack Congress,"
"Wallack Broad Leaf,"

"A word to the wise is sufficient!"
Members and supporters of the I. W.
W., it's up to you! Be equal to the
task! The striking stogie-makers are
doing their share to get the confidence
of the honest wage earners to the ad-
vanced fighting methods of the I. W.
W. But all those not in war now, should
do likewise.

Voluntary contributions should at
once be sent to David Hochwald, 290
Seoville avenue, Cleveland Ohio.
Act quick otherwise the fight may be
won before you have done your share to
make same a victorious issue.

Notify headquarters of all contribu-
tions you make.
Fraternally yours,
Chas. O. Sherman, I'llwo tao
CHAS. O. SHERMAN,
Gen'l President.
WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
Sec'y-Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE CIGARMAKERS.

Sever Their Connection with the Gom-
pers Concern and Join the I. W. W.

Milwaukee, Oct. 17.—The first cigar-
makers' union of the I. W. W. in this
city is about to be formed. It will be
composed of the men at work in the shop
of Silver & Wolf, 913 Grove street. They
have severed all connection with Mil-
waukee Cigarmakers' Union No. 25,
which is part of the Gompers concern.
The cigarmakers in this shop have been
identified with the local cigarmakers'
union for a score or more of years. One
has been a delegate to the Federated
Trades Council and a member of the
union for seventeen years. Another's
membership in the Milwaukee Cigar-
makers' Union No. 25, dates back twenty-
five years. One of the men, in dis-
cussing the severance of their relations
with the local cigarmakers' union, said:
"We are the first to embrace the Indus-
trial Workers of the World, but we will
soon have material enough to form a
local cigarmakers' union under the
auspices of the Industrial Workers of
the World. The formation of such a
union is only a matter of time."

PIONEER CIGARMAKERS.

Join I. W. W.—Steps Taken to Arrange
Mass Meeting—To Seek New
Headquarters.

On Wednesday, October 18, at 737
E. Fifth street, the Pioneer Cigarmak-
ers' Union, S. T. & L. A. 147, disbanded
and its members organized themselves
as a local of the Industrial Workers
of the World. The following were
chosen officers: President, Herman
Deutsch; vice-president, Max Unger;
financial secretary-treasurer, Benj. Hol-
land; recording and corresponding sec-
retary, Louis M. Wieder; trustees,
David Simpson, Jac. Roth and Jos. P.
Johnson; conductor, Louis Pearl; war-
den, D. Simpson; delegates to the In-
dustrial Council, Max Unger and L. M.
Wieder.

The secretary was instructed to apply
for a charter to the I. W. W. and to
confer with General Organizer Shurt-
leff and make arrangements for a mass
meeting of cigarmakers.

It was decided that the initiation fee
be \$2.00, same to take effect on January
31, 1906. Till that time members will
be admitted as charter members.

A committee was elected to look about
for suitable headquarters. Till one is
found the organization will meet at 737
East Fifth street. Cigarmakers desiring
information can get same by writing to
secretary.

L. M. Wieder,
2 New Reade Street, N. Y. City

CHICAGO I. W. W. MACHINISTS GROWING.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The Pioneer Ma-
chinists' Local of this city, was organ-
ized in the latter part of August with
sixteen charter members. Since then it
has carried on a lively agitation, with
the result that now it has over fifty ac-
tive members. Meetings are held every
Friday evening, at which the principles
of the I. W. W. are expounded by good
speakers. Good progress is expected in
the near future. The Machinists of
Chicago are realizing that the I. W. W.
is the only form of organization that can
fight and win their battles.

WHY CAPITALISTS WIN

THE STRUCTURAL WEAKNESSES
OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AS-
SURE THEM VICTORY.

Organizer Joseph R. Campbell Cites the
New London 9 Hour-Day Struggle As
Proof—Machinists and Iron Molders
Set A Thinking and Studying for
Themselves by His Illustration.

Hartford, Oct. 18.—As I reported last
week, I proceeded to New London from
Middletown. I found New London a
city of 20,000 population. The same as
in all other large cities. The workers
there vote the Democratic and Repub-
lican tickets and keep politics out of the
union and elect pure and simple labor
fakirs to office on the capitalist tickets.

In one instance, which I will here take
space to mention, the machinists three
years ago made a demand upon the Cot-
ton Gin Co. of New London for a nine-
hour day. The capitalists were not in
a position at the time to make a fight,
and the nine-hour day was granted. But
the capitalists were playing a deeper
game than that. They had a weapon at
their disposal and that weapon was the
organized scabbery of the A. F. of L.

Shortly after the granting of the nine
hours, the company posted up a notice to
the effect that the works would close for
an indefinite period. A couple of days
later the bosses came out in the local
newspaper with a statement that they,
the Cotton Gin Co., had no grievance
against the moulders, or other work-
men in their employ, but that they were
going to fight the machinists to a finish.
Then a Mr. Lambert, who was at that
time an officer of the Iron Molders' Union,
and a "labor" representative in the
Connecticut State Legislature, was
called in to a conference with the offi-
cials of the Cotton Gin Co., with the
result that the bosses began taking in
scab machinists in place of the machin-
ists who refused to return to work ten
hours a day. The members of the Iron
Molders' Union, however, went back to
the shop and made castings for scab ma-
chinists to work with. Thus the ma-
chinists were defeated, not by the
"strength" of the capitalist, but by the
structural weakness of the craft form
of unionism of the A. F. of H.—I.

At my meeting on the parade ground
last Saturday night I took the Cotton
Gin lockout as my theme, and I had it
announced in all of the local papers that
I would speak on the subject of the In-
dustrial Workers of the World. A
crowd of 600 people gathered. When I
pointed out the scabbery of the mould-
ers, organized on the lines of the A. F.
of L., the moulders and the machinists
almost came to blows. When I pointed
out that the machinists, too, in other in-
stances, scabbied it or were compelled to
scab on the iron moulders, it took all
the fight out of both factions.

The crowd was eager to hear of the
new Industrial Union so much so that
when I wound up with my "Party Press"
talk, the first two men to step forward
and give me the names as subscribers
to the Weekly People were the moulders
of which I had been speaking. I took
ten subs for the Weekly People. I think
that a healthy sign.

My New London meeting is the close
of my tour. Next Sunday, Comrade
Chas. H. Chase and myself are going
to address a mass meeting in Meriden,
Conn., on the subject: "Freedom of
Speech." We expect it to be a record
breaker for the State. The Hartford
comrades have distributed 500 copies of
the Weekly People there, so that will be
my last report.

Jos. R. Campbell.

I. W. W. IN PHILADELPHIA.

An I. W. W. Club has been organized
in Philadelphia, with ten members. Lit-
erature in considerable quantities has
already been distributed. There are bright
prospects of a rapid increase of mem-
bership right after election, as the pros-
pective members are just now busy cam-
paigning. We have good S. P. material
in it now—in fact, they are predominant,
and will be more so after election. We
are prepared to supply our friends, mem-
bers or otherwise, with any amount of
literature for distribution among shop-
mates, just let us hear from you. The
Club meets every second and fourth
Wednesday evening, at 410 Green street,
2nd floor. Address, L. Katz, Sec'y., 410
Green street.

RUMBLINGS AND EXPLOSIONS

SECOND SERIES—MORE TO COME

[Helena, Mont., "Montana News," Oct.
11, 1905.]
To the National Committee Socialist
Party:

Comrades:—After serving in the na-
tional office since November, 1903, I
have been at home for a week, during
which time I have carefully considered
the matter, and have decided to submit
to you the following statement, feeling
it is due you and the movement as well
as James O'Neal and Bertha Cripples:

On June 26, 1905, a woman was given
a place in the national office to act as a
stenographer at a salary of \$10 per week,
under circumstances that have resulted
in disorganizing the office force.

This woman was guilty of an act
against comrades in the office which
the national secretary himself describes
as "despicable," and Comrade O'Neal
told the secretary he could not work
in the office if she came in, because of
her act, and the farther facts that she
was known to be inefficient, and that
the work did not warrant. The secre-
tary stated that "he needed more help,"
but admitted to Comrade O'Neal that
the real reason was the request of an-
other woman whose enmity he feared.
The first week the woman was in the
office she was off three half days with
pay, so badly was she needed.

The treatment of Comrade O'Neal by
the national secretary in this matter
can only be fully appreciated after hear-
ing or reading the written statement
which Comrade O'Neal submitted to the
national executive committee at its meet-
ing on July 20 and 21, no mention of
which is made in the minutes of the
session, because it was an "ugly matter."
But one member pointed out what had
been the results of such omissions in
the past. They all seemed to overlook
or forget the motion (Lowry's) adopted
by the committee in December, 1904,
directing that no part of the record be
expunged.

When the statement was read the na-
tional secretary took the position that
it was purely a "matter of administra-
tion." In other words none of their
business, which was concurred in by
a majority of the committee, holding
that the secretary must be responsible
to the national committee and the mem-
bership.

I want to ask how are either to know
what is going on or being done? The
members of the N. E. C. seriously dis-
cussed resigning in a body seeing that
the State autonomy clause of the na-
tional constitution on one hand, and the
position of the national secretary on the
other, placed them where, as one of the
committee said, they might properly be
called "The national non-interference
committee."

Here we have a faithful and capable
employee of the national office with a
grievance that involves a "despicable"
act against him and others, coupled with
unjustified expenditure of party funds,
which the national secretary agrees to
submit to a local arbitration commit-
tee, and later refuses to do so. When
the matter is brought before the only
official party committee that comes into
personal contact with the office force,
constitutional technicalities are raised
to prevent investigation, which was
asked for, both as to the case in point,
as well as the reports that have been
peddled over the country about "the
gang in the national office." This wo-
man admitted sending a report that was
shown to be without foundation.

Following an interview between the
national secretary and Comrade O'Neal
the secretary began a series of petty
fault findings, wholly beneath one in
his position, against Comrade Bertha
Cripples, the only stenographer who,
during my connection with the office, has
manifested a deep personal interest and
pride in the efficiency and work of the
office.

On July 17, 1905, the national secre-
tary notified me to look out for another
position after August 1, as "he was
going to try and get along with one less
man," which hardly jibes with his ex-
cuse for bringing the woman into the
office less than a month before. The
plain facts are that in one case it was
to try to placate a woman, and on the
other to get rid of one who could not
conceal his feelings about the misman-
agement of the office, and the use of

party funds to perpetuate personal
friendship. It was my intention to quit
the office as I could not stand the con-
ditions.

I fully understand that the issuing of
this statement will lead to all sorts of
accusations against me, including "vin-
dicativeness," to quote the national sec-
retary literally. If an example of bitter,
unreasoning vindictiveness is
wanted, it is found in the person who
requested this woman placed in the of-
fice. Those who know me and my rec-
ord know that the question of a job
was never any consideration to me when
a question of right and wrong was in-
volved.

As an indication of the capacity of the
present national secretary, I call your
attention to the bulletins advertising
a lecture tour for a Slavonic speaker,
who was really a Scandinavian speaker.
The secretary not knowing the difference
in the two terms, and had not the trou-
ble between Norway and Sweden caused
the speaker to cancel his dates and re-
turn home, there would have been a
pretty mess.

Comrade O'Neal, who has been doing
more work than any two persons in the
national office since the first of the year,
and Comrade Cripples, have both quit the
office. It will no doubt be no more
congenial to have others there, who can
go out with the national secretary and
his bookkeeper and drink whisky.

The report on conditions of the na-
tional office which appears in the min-
utes of the N. E. C. meeting, was written
before Comrade O'Neal made his state-
ment. If an investigation of the depart-
ments had been made, and the truth
had been told, the report would have
had to be much different. I assert, and
the records will prove that less has been
done in the national office during the
past six months than any like period
since I have had personal experience
there. If the woman who has been
placed in the office be given a practical
test it would be shown that either of
the other stenographers (who have been
paid \$12 per week) could easily do at
least five times the work in a given time,
either copy or dictation.

Socialists cannot afford to take things
for granted, for this leads to taking
things that are not granted. I be-
lieve the conditions warrant the mem-
bers of the national committee being in
possession of Comrade O'Neal's written
statement, especially since the N. E. C.
felt they could not act under the consti-
tution.

Fraternally,
Charles R. Martin.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Satur-
day, October 21, the following contribu-
tions were received to the above fund:

M. T. Cassidy, Kaweah, Cal.	\$ 5.00
W. D. Norman, Redmond,	1.00
Wash.	1.00
A. E. Reilly, Akron, Ohio	1.00
A. Simonet, Akron, Ohio	1.00
L. P. Hoffman, Jacksonville,	50
Ill.	25
Fred Renz, Jacksonville, Ill.	5.00
A. Weissenberger, Nozack	3.50
City, Wash.	1.00
S. A. Wiley, Globe, Ariz.	1.00
Matthew Forrest, Globe, Ariz.	1.00
A. Geiger, Globe, Ariz.	1.00
T. F. Dugan, Globe, Ariz.	50
Frank Lightfoot, Bisbee, Ariz.	1.00
Louis Dramond, Utica, N. Y.	25
Peter Ypson, Port Angeles,	1.00
Wash.	1.00
Adolph Anderson, Port An-	1.00
geles, Wash.	1.00
Samuel Rohrbach, Reading,	1.25
Pa.	1.00
John J. Donohue, New York	1.00
City	1.00
Frank Bohn, commission on	2.50
"People" subs. in Sept.	10.15
Frank Bohn, commission on	10.15
literature, Aug. and Sept.	
Total	\$ 38.05

Previously acknowledged . . \$1,656.48
Grand total \$1,734.53
Note:—Readers of The People who
have received cards soliciting aid for
this fund are urged to spread these
cards about among people interested in
the work of the Socialist Labor Party
and willing to help that work along. The
number of speakers and organizers will
be increased as fast as funds permit.
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

“THE ONE THING NEEDFUL”

AND MANY THINGS WORSE THAN NEEDLESS — TOLSTOI DISSECTED.

(By L. G. A., in the October Edinburgh, Scotland, “Socialist.”)

Count Tolstoi stands on his head and never ceases to proclaim that there is no hope for humanity till all shall assume the same inverted position as himself. In his latest utterance, an article named “The One Thing Needful,” published with great prominence last month in The Times, he tells us that until we all learn to mistake effect for cause, to put the cart before the horse in the Tolstorian manner, there is no hope of improving social conditions.

Now Tolstoi is a man who has become famous through his marvellous facility in describing the evils of society—especially those evils of a dissipated aristocracy that he knew in his youth—and through his fame in this line, and his schemes as a reformer, he has been hailed as a thinker and prophet by an enthusiastic band of neurotic disciples. I say that Tolstoi (with these rapturous disciples) is standing on his head, because his is the distorted, upside down position of the Anarchist. Poverty and misery can never be abolished he says as long as government exists; men are slaves in all countries to various forms of government, and therefore men will remain slaves till there is an end of all government. This is to blame the weapon for the evil use to which it is put; because knives have been used for murderous purposes must we throw them away altogether, and being left without the means of dividing our bread and meat return to the manner of savages? Government, rightly understood, is merely the executive authority of society. This was the original purpose of the earliest forms of government, but with the development of classes in society the possessing and ruling class was able, owing to its dominant position, to use this central directing authority (the government) in its interests, and through it to impose its will by coercion upon the subject classes. For instance, wherever capitalism is dominant it imposes its will, through the machinery of government, upon the subject working class—and its will is the oppression and enslaving of that working class with a view to increasing the exploitation of labor. But because government has been used oppressively by tyrannous ruling classes we must not forget, or ignore its true function—that of directing the affairs of society. When the workers seize the governing power there will be no longer any tyrannous class, since there is no class beneath the workers to remain in a position of bondage; there will be an end of classes and class rule, and government will be no more used as the means by which the minority coerce the majority, but it will then fulfill its true function as a Central Directing Authority for the common benefit of all. Production being carried on in combination (i. e. socially) the interdependence of the members of society makes such a directing authority absolutely necessary to ensure harmonious relations.

Of all this Tolstoi, and his like, make no account. Seeing only that since the beginning of class rule government has been used as the weapon of tyranny itself. Governments, says Tolstoi, are always composed of the worst members of society, “the most audacious, unscrupulous and perverted people” (is the hired assassin then more guilty than he for whom he acts?), and therefore all government must be abolished, as it means that the most evil men control the less evil. The question how to abolish governments involves Tolstoi in a tangle of difficulties and perplexities which he owns would be insoluble but for a “practical method by which they can be plainly answered.” What is this “practical method”? Simply another acrobatic performance with head down and heels in the air. Says the prophet: “When men’s higher consciousness has so developed that they no longer fulfill the requirements of the State” they will be ready to discard government altogether; but this “higher consciousness” can only be reached by a renewed religious conception, since “only in accordance with alteration in a people’s religion does the form of life alter.”

Tolstoi admits in a note that “there exists an opinion exceedingly spread amongst the scientists of our time that the life of a nation is conditioned, not by inner spiritual causes, but by external principally economic ones,” but he complacently adds: “This opinion has arisen and become confirmed amongst people of limited intelligence.” The “limited intelligence” of the writer may be gauged by his ludicrous complacency in thus casually, without instance of proof, attempting to dispose of “the scientists of our day.” However, wise in his own conceit, he continues to analyze society from his distorted point of view. He alludes to “historic fact,” but shows his misconception of these facts in his ignorance of the key to the riddle of his-

tory—the understanding of class struggles. He remarks, for instance, that since the Reformation history is an uninterrupted enumeration of cruel crimes, but does not see in these crimes the “original accumulation” and increasing power of the capitalist class. He only sees in the French Revolution of 1789 an attempt to enforce equality and brotherhood upon the French nation by violent methods; he does not understand that the cry of “liberty, equality and fraternity” was but an expression of Utopian idealism, and became one of the means whereby the bourgeoisie in its struggle with feudalism enlisted the proletariat on its side, and so was able to achieve victory. As Engels puts it, “We know to-day that this kingdom of Reason was nothing more than the idealized kingdom of the bourgeoisie; that this eternal Right found its realization in bourgeois justice; that this equality reduced itself to bourgeois equality before the law; that bourgeois property was proclaimed as one of the essential rights of man; and that the government of reason, the Contrat Social of Rousseau, came into being, and only could come into being, as a democratic bourgeois republic.”

But chiefly in his conception of religion as conditioning social development are Tolstoi’s rambling opinions, published in The Times, tumbled upside down. Violence, he says, will only be replaced by “rational persuasion and agreement” when the religious consciousness of mankind is re-awakened. “External conditions cannot change without a change in the inner spiritual condition of men. Therefore all the efforts of men should be directed towards the accomplishment of this inner alteration”—accepting, of course, as a guiding principle the Gospel According to Count Tolstoi. But history shows us that the nature of the “religious consciousness” of any given historical period is the reflex of the social conditions of that period. Religion varies as a consequence of change in external conditions, but is only a factor in the change and not its cause. The savage in his unprotected state, living from day to day without sufficient appliances or tools to enable him to provide for the morrow, leading a life of perpetual struggle with natural forces against which he has not learned to arm himself, sees in the lightning-flash, and hears in the storm-wind and thunder, the menace of awful unseen powers threatening his existence—and his “religious consciousness” impels him to fall on his knees in terrified fetish worship. With the greater security of dawning civilization the gods appear more friendly, and while still for the oppressed and ignorant religion is chiefly the terror of superstition, it becomes an enjoyment for the more privileged members of society. From Olympus the gods watch over the affairs of men, and are propitiated by offerings and worshipped with mingled pleasure and fear. And as the implements of mankind grow in importance, bringing increased productivity, and with their private ownership increased social difference between the possessing and the non-possessing classes, the needs of the miserable and oppressed produce the prophets of pity, who call upon the love of one man for another (all being brothers, children of one Father) to bridge the everwidening gulf between class and class—and the religious consciousness of thousands of sufferers responds with hope founded on humility and dependence. But the possessing and ruling class has power to turn even religious consciousness to its own profit, and the Catholic Church exacting Christian resignation becomes the centre of feudalism and the greatest of feudal rulers. Finally, capitalism, overthrowing feudal power, and reigning itself in its stead, uses all weapons to increase its wealth and to secure its now supreme position. It turns “religious consciousness” to its own advantage in the reformed church, ever preaching humility and submission, encouraging the feeling of dependence in the workers by means of “charities,” so-called, and “district visiting” and so forth. Above all it teaches subservience to the master class as “natural superiors” and the instruments of heaven in providing the workers’ daily bread—an exact perversion of the truth, since the working class not only produces its own wretched, and by no means daily, bread, but all that surplus wealth as well on which the master class maintains its “superior” position.

With the intensified exploitation of modern industry the religion of brotherly love and the “golden rule” becomes more and more a mockery. Class faces class in a deadly struggle, the gain of the masters being the loss of the wage slaves. Within the capitalist class thieves compete with each other for the largest share of the spoil; within the working class dread of starvation drives one man to compete with another for the chance to earn a bare livelihood, and

forces women and even little children into the conflict. Under these conditions what a mockery is the cry of peace, peace, where there is no peace—of brotherly love, where there is deadly antagonism—of humility and submission where hope only exists in a proud discontent and rebellion.

And yet here are the “rose water anarchists” of the Tolstorian type, preaching that nothing can be bettered till men learn to do unto others as they would be done by—a mere trick phrase under a capitalist system which turns that advice into sinister mockery.

Tolstoi is an old man who has lived a strenuous life, and his dreams of moral reform soothe, perhaps, the bitterness of wasted effort; it matters little that he should so deceive himself. But there is a very important significance in the prominence given to anarchistic ideas by that incarnation of bourgeois thought, The Times. What does it mean that this respectable newspaper, the upholder of law and governmental order, should give such a conspicuous place in two issues to this tirade against all government—to the rank anarchism of this article of Tolstoi’s? There is a meaning in this beyond the obvious intention of an increased sale; the bourgeois press is the belonging of the bourgeoisie, and exists by furthering and supporting the interests of capitalism; whatever goes to hide the real issues between the capitalist class and the working class is of infinite use to the bourgeoisie. And one of the most subtle ways of misleading and concealing is the cry for moral improvement as a necessary preliminary to improved physical conditions. It is a seductive idea that “the inner work of each man upon himself (to quote Tolstoi again) is sufficient to bring about perfect human relations;” it seems so simple for each man to set about improving himself, leaving others alone; no need for organization with its complexities and difficulties—rather disorganize, disunite, each endeavoring to bring himself to perfection, and “not in centuries, but perhaps in thousands of years,” as he tells us, the revolution of the prophet Tolstoi may be accomplished. This is a gospel which accords well with the efforts of capitalists to disunite the working class, to prevent that organization of labor under the banner of Socialism which means the destruction of capitalism. Let us give, then, cries the capitalist press, all honor and prominence to the teachings of advocates of disruption who know well how to conceal the poison of their ideas in pleasing language!

But the Socialist Labor Party raises its voice against the seductive fairy tales of the enemies of the working class. Socialism teaches no idealistic dreams, but the plain fact attested by history that moral conditions do not improve, and never will improve, except with improvement in the physical conditions of the majority in society; and, further, that under capitalism the physical degradation of the working class must ever increase, since as long as the wages system exists the workers—the great majority in society—must be reduced to the condition of merchandise, bought and sold in the market under conditions which become more and more unfavorable to them the more they produce.

The Socialist Labor Party maintains then, that it would be a very madness of egoism, and mere suicidal absurdity, for each man to remain apart striving after his own perfection. Within the working class the true interests of one are the interests of all, and all should therefore unite in the struggle for freedom. Do not stand alone men and women of the working class! Come out into the open and join your fellow workers in the Socialist Labor Party who suffer from the same cause that makes you suffering. Do not be tricked into disorganization by the efforts of the enemy. Agitate, educate, organize—this is in reality the one thing needful. And as for the golden rule; with the end of capitalism and as the result of common interests it may well become possible, as a truth and not as a false mockery, to “do unto others as you would that they should do unto you.”

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York; per year\$3.50
Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York; per year 50
Arbetaren (Swedish), 2-6 New Reade street, New York; per year 1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish), 2-6 New Reade street, New York; per year 50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German), 193 Columbus street, Cleveland, Ohio; per year1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian), 197 East 4th street, New York; per year.....1.50
Ragione Nuova (Italian), 22 Bond street, Providence, R. I., per year 25
He who comes in contact with workmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above.

Henry Kuhn,
2-6 New Reade street, New York.

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS

SOME COGENT REASONS WHY THEY SHOULD JOIN THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

The Transportation Department of the I. W. of W. combines the workers in the Steam Railway, Electric Railway, Marine Shipping and Teaming industries together in one general organization.

The logic in this arrangement is found in the fact that the employer who controls a part of one of these industries controls a part of all of them. The ramifications of his investments are found throughout the entire transportation industry.

To reach this employer it becomes necessary to reach every root and branch of his investment. If he is unfair to the laboring man in the steam railway industry he is likewise unfair to the man he employs on steamships, electric railways and teamsters driving his teams.

This modern capitalistic concentration has been the result of the past ten years of economic development; and has thus rapidly become so powerful that organized labor in these industries, divided into possibly 100 different organizations, under the craft plan, finds itself powerless to protect its members from the injustice of the employer.

The fact that all great strikes during the past ten years have been lost to the working people (with the exception of one or two that were compromised), notably the machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers’ strike on the Union Pacific and Santa Fe, the telegraphers on the Santa Fe, M., K. & T., Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways, the textile workers’ strike at Lowell, Fall River and Philadelphia, the butcher workmen in all the principal packing centers of the country; and the increasing burdens put upon all classes of railway men, the introduction of the age limit, physical examinations, voluntary relief departments and many other impositions of the past ten years—demonstrate clearly that the old railway brotherhoods do not protect their membership.

When an organization ceases to serve the highest needs of its members it becomes no less an evil than though organized for harmful purposes. The highest aim of such an organization and its only excuse for existence is to preserve itself, irrespective of whether the best interest of the workers are served or not. Therefore the officers of these organizations are forced to compound with general managers of railways and other corporations in matters that serve the needs of the organization instead of the needs of its members.

This is clearly proven by the character of agreements entered into between the representatives of labor and the general managers of railways. These agreements do not, as many suppose, reflect the perfidy of the representatives of labor; but simply the weakness of the organization which they represent and their zeal to preserve it.

It is to remedy these evils that industrial unionism finds its highest mission. Industrial unionism simply recognizes that machinery and improved methods have, so far as the labor movement is concerned, destroyed all craft or trade lines. If the machinist is called upon to go on strike in protest against some unbearable condition imposed upon him, the handy man is found to understand enough about the manipulation of the machine to be useful as a strikebreaker. If the engineer, or, in fact, any one of the trades that was considered skilled during the hand tool period, goes on strike, there is at all times plenty of idle men and women, the jobless victims of plutocracy, skilled in the world’s work, that are forced from the necessity of idleness and privation to take the jobs of the strikers and thus work into the hands of the employer.

Craft unionism seeks only to organize the jobs. If a person does not represent a job, he is supposed to be of little service to the craft union. First, because he is unable to pay his tribute to the union; and, second, because he is not considered of economic value to the union. This is amply demonstrated by the prohibitive initiation fees that many craft organizations charge for entrance into the union (in certain known cases as high as \$500), for the purpose of keeping the membership down to the number of jobs.

Industrial unionism seeks to organize the working class in such way that the workers may demand their inalienable rights as human beings, which society must grant to them as a valuable part of the social plans and as beings endowed with the faculty to think, feel and suffer. If there is a natural right belonging to the working class they should not place themselves in the attitude of a suppliant. They have a right to demand justice.

While the Transportation Department comprises the steam railways, electric railways, marine shipping and teaming industries, each of these subdivisions have complete autonomy in all matters

except finances. They make their own laws, arrange within themselves for the relationship of the different crafts in the industry with each other and the relationship of the whole to the employer.

The by-laws of the Steam Railway Subdivision (which relates only to the employees of steam railways) provides for fifteen different branches, as follows: Engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, telegraphers, clerks, freight handlers, machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, carmen, bridgemen and trackmen.

Each BRANCH on a railway system forms its own General Committee. The members of such committee are chosen by the members of the BRANCH that the “committee” represents, one member from each local on the railway system. That is, assuming that there are ten locals of the steam railway subdivision on a system of the railway, the engineers’ branch in each local would select its member on the engineers’ “General Committee” of the system. All BRANCHES select their “General Committee” in this way. Each “General Committee” selects its own chairman, and the chairman of each “General Committee” forms what is known as a “System Board of Directors.” It is to this “System Board” that all matters relating to the system of railway is referred.

Each BRANCH makes up its own schedules and agreements, but they must be approved by the “System Board” before being presented to a railway management. The “System Board” negotiates all schedules; and after a “General Committee” has exhausted its resources in the matter of adjusting a grievance in their BRANCH it is then submitted to the “System Board.” The “System Board” conducts all strikes on the railway system it represents, and it is through them that all strike benefits are paid. They are the court of last resort in all matters coming up between the different branches; and are subject only to the membership on the system which they represent. Except that they must comply with the provisions of the constitution of the I. W. of W., the Transportation Department and the by-laws of the steam railway subdivision.

Strikes on railway systems may be declared only by a two-thirds vote of the membership affected; and can be declared “off” only by a majority vote of the members actually engaged therein.

The object of all of the above provisions is to place the membership in control of their own affairs without interference on the part of any of the general officers of the Department of Transportation.

The plan of organization, while recognizing the right of different branches, of crafts, to legislate and handle their own affairs, in all matters relating strictly to the BRANCH, and which does not interfere to the disadvantage of other BRANCHES, yet it brings the workers in all BRANCHES together as a class in fighting all general propositions that concern them as a class.

A further study of the principles of the organization can be made by reading the constitution of the Transportation Department and the by-laws of the steam railway subdivision, which will be forwarded to any address on application to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the Department.

Initiation fee for admission into the Transportation Department is, before charter closes, \$2; after charter closes, \$5. Fifty cents of each initiation fee goes into the Incorporated Benefit Department, to pay death and disability claims; and can be used for no other purposes.

Monthly dues are 50 cents, 25 cents of which remains in the local treasury, and 25 cents goes to the General Treasury. Of the 25 cents which goes to the General Treasury, 5 cents is placed in a general defense fund of the I. W. of W., from which strike benefits are paid to members of the Transportation Department when on strike.

The Incorporated Benefit Department is separate from the main organization and is voluntary in character. Information regarding the benefit Department will be furnished on application.

FRANK MCABE, Chairman Board of Directors.
W. L. HALL, General Secretary-Treasurer.
GENERAL OFFICES—
Room 308 Empire Bldg., 148 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

ARMY GRAFT.
As a result of a scandal involving the quartermaster’s department at Governor’s Island, Post Quartermaster Sergeant Arthur R. Alexander, a veteran of the Cuban and Philippine campaigns, is under arrest, pending the completion of an investigation which has been proceeding since September 17. The scandal involves discrepancies in the selling of coal through the quartermaster’s department to civilian residents on the island.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RAILROAD FACTS

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES—KILLED AND INJURED—LAWS RELATING TO HOURS, THEIR ENFORCEMENT AND VIOLATION, IN MANY STATES.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of the State of Virginia, Jas. B. Doherty, Commissioner, contains the following facts concerning railroad employees:

“In 1899 there were 24,634 employees with an average daily wage of \$1.56. In 1901, the number was 31,206; the average daily wage, \$1.52.”

Thus from 1899 to 1901 the employees had increased 6,572 in number, while there had been a decrease of 4 cents in the average daily wage. This nets the railroads companies \$1,250 a day, or \$450,000 a year in round figures. This does not take into account the increased labor, rent and prices of the twelve years mentioned.

There were 57 killed and 538 injured as the result of accidents.

The 16th annual report of the Bureau of Labor and Printing of the State of North Carolina, H. B. Varner, Commissioner, contains the following table:

Occupation	No.	Average Daily Wage
Station Agents	609	\$.88
Other Station Men	1,306	1.06
Engineers	448	2.75
Firemen	501	1.17
Conductors	301	2.19
Other Trainmen	770	.87
Machinists	286	2.21
Carpenters	458	1.59
Other Shopmen	1,044	1.15
Section Foremen	502	1.37
Other Trackmen	3,123	.76
Switch, Flag and Watchmen	356	1.02
Telegraph Operators	252	1.27
Other Employees	1,099	.99

These are surely “munificent” wages! During the year 29 employees were killed and 414 injured.

On page 1437, No. 84, Sept. 1904-report of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the following appears:

“Laws regulating the hours of labor of street railway employees in California, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Washington. In some the limitation of the hours of labor applies only to conductors, gripmen, motormen, and drivers, while in others it applies to all street railway employees. In Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Washington, the hours are limited to 10 per day, while in other states, the limitation is placed at 12 hours per day. The laws usually provide that extra time for extra compensation may be worked in times of extraordinary emergencies. Massachusetts and Rhode Island permitting same to be made also on legal holidays. The laws of Rhode Island, by an amendment to the original act, permits contracts to be made for longer hours. In South Carolina contracts for longer hours of labor may be made in the city of Columbia.”

Of the enforcement or violation of these laws nothing is said. But enough is said to show that the majority of them possess abundant loop holes through which the corporations may escape their onerous exactions.

The 1st Biennial Report of the Kansas Bureau of Labor and Industry, 1901-02, W. L. A. Johnson, commissioner, p. 472, states that during 1901, \$12,273,045.73 were paid in salaries and wages to 20,446 employees. In 1902, \$12,894,194.69 were paid in the same way to 21,605 employees.

This shows that in 1901 salaries averaged about \$600; and in 1902, \$505.60; so that in one year’s time they practically decreased \$5 per employee, or \$108,000 a year for all employees. In view of the efforts now being made to show that railroad employees secure an ever greater share of the net earnings of the companies, this is certainly interesting.

A. L. W.
Boston, Mass.

SKILLED LABOR'S PLIGHT

MANUFACTURERS STRIVE TO KEEP MEN FROM LEARNING ALL BRANCHES OF A TRADE.

A discussion has been started in the London papers, apropos of the unemployed, upon the skilled artisan system, that of the United States being compared with that of England. Sir Gilbert Parker is one who bring a most powerful indictment against the existing system.

"The tendency of the last thirty or forty years has been toward the concentration of skill," he says. "Within a limited area of production the United States has with philosophic steadiness developed a technical education not for what might be called the sake of education alone, but because the habit of technical education produces a habit of technical skill sooner or later throughout the whole population."

"If your principle of the scientific care of human hands and brain is carried on to scientific preservation of trades, defensive tariffs, which the United States carries on coincident with technical education, are a natural corollary to that principle of technical training."

"The United States believes in admitting raw material free, or as free as possible, but not manufactured goods, as the State says: 'We have only a race of skilled workers, and therefore a powerful nation intellectually and manually. If we work up through all the necessary processes every article from its rawest condition compatible with convenience to its highest development, that is, refined production.'"

"But England buys an immense lot of half manufactured goods, which means limiting the area of skill and energy. Skilled workmen have, during the last twenty-five years, ceased to be skilled and have become unskilled. The ranks of the unemployed are filled with men who once had a trade which is now obsolete or exercised only through a third or half of its processes."

"We have more unskilled unemployed who have come from skilled classes than any other country among Western nations."

Sir Clifton Robinson in suggesting a remedy for the trouble pays tribute to the American system. He believes in giving the initiative in workmen full play.

In the engineering establishments with

which he was connected in America the men were encouraged in every possible way to devise and bring forward new ideas, which were adopted if they seemed profitable. It was very noticeable, however, that the workmen making these improvements and discoveries were uniformly cheated out of the credit and benefit accruing from them.

Sir Hiram Maxim believes the effect of that concentration of skill referred to by Sir Gilbert Parker is doing about as much harm in the United States as in England.

"A great deal of the lack of skill in workmen," he says—"and it applies to the United States as to England—arises from work being too highly specialized, so to speak. I give you an example of how it operates:

"A German went over to the United States to establish machine works in Rockland county, N. Y. Not more than three per cent. of his men were trained machinists. He hired raw material as it arrived in the United States. Many of the men were agricultural laborers. As he engaged them he set each man on one piece of work and kept him at it as long as he remained in his employ."

"I asked him why it was he had one man doing one thing all the time. 'Why,' he replied, 'if I put them to do all kinds they would very soon be machinists and want higher pay. But the man who can do only one thing has to stay where he is, his training not being sufficient to enable him to get work elsewhere, and I get him at my price.'"

"A great deal of that goes on. It is all right for the manufacturer, but it is bad for the man and not good for the State. It puts a discount on initiative."

"But much more serious is the fact that there is going on in both America and England a certain degeneration, which is brought about by the fact that we have been doing all we can to make it so very expensive for mankind to live that the working classes are deterred from marriage, and when they do wed they are forced to restrict the number of their children."

"Those are questions which are confronting Northern Europe and the United States. We have got to face them, whether we like it or not."

of selling their goods, are to be obtained in abundance; and it is notorious that the salaries received by these damsels, in some West End establishments, are inadequate even for the purchase of the raiment which adorns them. Madame Logerai, the shop proprietress, asks Marguerite, the shop girl, in a suggestive passage of Brieux' pathetic play: "La Petite Amie," "How do they manage?" She replies, quietly: "You know, Madame, very well how they manage."

"One item then is the chastity of young girls. Another is the unspeakable degradation of family life. The foul hand of the sweater has been laid upon the English home with appalling consequences."

"Occasionally, of course, his victims find their way into the criminal dock. I have before me a bundle of reports which are sickening reading. I will here briefly present two of them—they are not the worst, but perhaps they are the most typical."

"On November 16, 1903, a widow, 54 years of age, described by trustworthy witnesses as 'honest and hard-working,' was charged before Mr. Alderman Alliston at Guildhall with stealing from a Jew clothier, certain vests which she had pawned. She pleaded guilty, adding—and the truth of her statement was not impugned—I had to make forty coats for 10s, and I can make a coat for you, sir for threepence. I got 3s a dozen and had to pay a girl something for pressing them. When I paid my rent I had scarcely anything left: I am sorry."

"Another woman was charged at Worship street with stealing a quantity of boys' suits. She had worked for twenty years and they were in the habit of sending her in considerable quantities materials cut and prepared for making up. On November 18, 1897, she received from them a bundle of boys' reeling jackets, which she was to finish at sixpence each, but before she and her daughter could do them, a quantity of boys' suits was sent her; these she agreed to make up for fivepence farthing each suit. Being in dire need of money just then, she pawned some of them. Hence the prosecution. The poor woman was committed for trial and at the trial it appeared in evidence that she, her daughter and her husband lived together in one room, the rent of which was 4s 3d a week; and that they paid weekly 1s 6d for the hire of a sewing machine, 1s 6d for soap and pressing, sixpence for sewing cotton, sixpence for oil lamp and 2s for coal. It appeared also that the three of them, working fourteen hours daily, and sometimes all night long, could only earn 2s 9d a day or 16s 6d a week; so that when expenses were paid, they had 7s a week to live on."

After referring to Rowntree's book on "Poverty," where it states that 20,300 persons in York alone live below poverty line, the writer says: "The causes are clear enough: such as the overcrowding of human life in the slums where they dwell, their unwholesome and insufficient food, the ill-health of mothers toiling incessantly for a precarious pittance under the sweating system, hardly less crushing until the very birth of their offspring. The disintegration of the family life has now been going on in our country for many years, and we see the result of it in the more vitiated progeny which swarms in the streets and lanes, alleys and courts, where the indigent are congregated."

The proper price of a commodity—and human labor is viewed merely as a commodity—is the lowest sum for which it can be procured. On the one hand is the demand, on the other the supply; and, of course, if the supply exceeds the demand, competition rules the price. This is the glorious liberty of the seller of labor according to the economic gospel so long received and believed among us. They are free to compete among themselves! What man can they want?

It is what Adam Smith calls "the obvious and simple system of natural liberty" by which "every man so long as he does not violate the laws of justice"—he means the criminal law—"is left perfectly free to pursue his own interest in his own way, and to bring both his industry and his capital into competition with those of any other man, or order of men." It is true that the capital of the unskilled toiler—Lord of himself, that heritage of woe—usually consisted of his ten fingers—that his liberty consists in his power to elect between a competition wage and death by starvation and the workhouse. The competition wage, we have seen, is seldom more than enough to supply the laborer and his offspring with the means of subsistence. The surplus value of his labor belongs to the man who hires him. This is the estate of things blessed and approved by orthodox political economists "as the free propagation of forces."

All these facts and worse are known to the Socialist, but appearing in the respectable and high-toned 2s 6d "Fortnightly Review" they provide a gasping sensation for its middle class readers

INDUSTRIALISM DEFINED

STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF I. W. W. EXPLAINED TO SKELETON COAT MAKERS.

Although the recently organized Skeleton Coat Makers' Branch of the Clothing Workers, is but a comparatively small part of the I. W. W., and has no ambition to monopolize the space of the Weekly People yet owing to a question arising at its last meeting having led to an explanation of the details of the structure of the I. W. W. by the comrade who helped organize the Branch, it is deemed desirable that a report of it be published in order that those who may have a more or less hazy conception on the same matter be enabled to get the same explanation of I. W. W. organization features. Possibly also it may lead to a clarifying discussion if there are those who disagree with the definition herein given.

The Skeleton Coatmakers held an interesting meeting in Brownsville on Oct. 3, at which I. W. W. speakers were present, and twelve new members were admitted. The organization is making satisfactory progress.

At the above meeting S. Smilansky delivered a comprehensive speech on the aims and principles of the I. W. W. which was attentively listened to and well appreciated by the members. Sam J. French was also present and further explained the methods of organization and urged the members to center their main efforts upon getting the workers of Brownsville into the I. W. W. and building a strong organization as the first requisite getting in position to better conditions in the trade.

After reports by various members on what was happening in the different shops, President Wishnak read a letter from General Secretary Trautmann stating that the I. W. W. had granted the charter which was being forwarded by mail. One of the paragraphs in this letter read as follows: "We believe that you have confined your name too closely to a certain kind of work, and to give you a chance to broaden out, and organize all those in the industry, we have left the word 'Skeleton' out on the charter. Hope this will meet with your approval. Answer if it is not satisfactory."

Discussion as to what to do about it being opened, Sam J. French took the floor to further explain the matter, saying: "Evidently what the comrades at the General Office had in mind was that Brooklyn being in itself a large city, a clothing workers' Local Industrial Union might be wanted by the workers here for this city alone and the first union here should be as such and take in all kinds of workers in the industry and when necessary, as it grew, sub-divide into craft branches."

"When last week I tried to explain to you the structure of the Industrial Workers of the World, that its constitution called for a General Executive Board composed of a representative from each of the thirteen Departments of Industry, these in turn to be directed by a body of representatives of the industries rightly coming under the head of each particular Department, I did not go far enough into the details of how we should organize locally in order to get the most perfect form possible within the meaning of and in conformity with the spirit of the constitution of the I. W. W."

"It is well this matter has come up. It is one we should all try to get clear upon in the beginning and thus avoid possible future difficulties in straightening out the different organizations. I will now try to make clear the whole situation as I understand it. The unit of organization in the I. W. W. is the Local Industrial Union. Properly there should be but one Local Industrial Union for each industry in each given locality. All the crafts in the industry are merely sub-divisions or branches. But, I will explain it this way: You come under the head of the Department of the Textile Industries. Now this when organized will be made up of at least four sub-divisions, the cotton, comprising all workers employed in the growing and manufacturing of cotton; the woolen, made up of all those engaged in the production of woolen goods; the silk, which includes all connected with the silk making in-

and sentimentalists. Mr. Lilly's solution is a "national minimum wage," but he doesn't say very clearly how it's to be done. He fails to get down to the root cause—private ownership of the means of life, and the only solution—Socialism: like all middle class peddlers and writers of "good copy." He mentions the word Socialism about once; but there is no mention of any Socialist writers or any indication of the class struggle and class robbery; yet his figures show these things.

(Note—A shilling is equal in value to a quarter, and a penny to two cents, approximately.)

dustry; and the clothing workers, meaning all who have to do with the business of converting the material produced by the other three, into articles of wearing apparel.

"To organize this Department a convention will have to be called of members from each of the industries named and then will be chosen two, three or more persons from each to form the Executive Board which shall not be less than seven nor more than twenty-one in all—the Transportation Department has decided upon two from each of its four sub-divisions. The sub-division, for instance, the Clothing Workers, may form an International Industrial Union composed of the Local Industrial Unions of this industry which, as I have just shown, will have its representatives in the Department of the Textile Industries."

"Now, to get down to local organization. I have stated that the Local Industrial Union is the unit of organization. We have at present in Greater New York a Custom Tailors' Union, a Ladies Tailors' Union, a Garment Workers or Cloakmakers' Union, a Capmakers' Union, and now also the Skeleton Coat Makers. None of these can be called an Industrial Union because it should comprise all the workers in the various crafts. Each and all of the many specialized crafts in the clothing trade are but branches of the industry. The unions named are but craft unions having no connection except through the contact of their delegates to the Industrial Council in common with those of other industries. But, the Council is merely a District body, mainly useful as a means of maintaining a sense of class solidarity among the workers within its jurisdiction. Correct Industrial unity is still lacking until the Clothing Workers' Industrial Union is organized. To effect this those five unions will have to arrange a joint meeting or convention. They can then organize a United Clothing Workers' Local Industrial Union which, owing to the large number of special callings or divisions in the business, and the many thousands employed therein may be composed of delegates from the various craft unions or branches. Thus, you can have a Skeleton Coat Makers' or Cloakmakers' or a Custom Tailors' Branch or any other in Brooklyn, in Manhattan, Hoboken, Jersey City (a voice: "and in Newark"). Yes, and in Newark, all brought together in the United Clothing Workers of Greater New York and as a result the work of building and controlling the organizations of the industry in this locality will be carried on with system and effect. I have traced the organization from the top down; to get a fuller grasp let us trace it back upward: here you have the workers in each craft of an industry brought together through the Local Industrial Union as a unit of organization; the Local Industrial Unions forming parts of the sub-divisions of a Department, these again brought together and connected through their representatives on the Executive Board of the Department, the whole Department being in turn represented in common with the other twelve on the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World. Thus we have perfect connection all through—and the Industrial Council on the side to ensure mass solidarity in each given locality."

"Getting back to the question of the name, in view of what has been explained, I would say retain the word 'Skeleton,' but call the union 'Skeleton Coat Makers' Union, Branch of the Clothing Workers,' and do all you can to get the workers in the 'Skeleton' shops together until such time as the united crafts can take up the work of general organization."

Those present agreed with the speaker and after some further explanations in Jewish by Comrades Wishnak and Smilansky, it was decided to follow the advice given and to leave the answering of General Secretary Trautmann's letter and the adjusting of the name on the charter to Comrade French.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

For the week ending Saturday, October 21, 199 subscriptions were received for the Weekly People. This is a poor showing for such a paper as the Weekly People. And, mind you, it is not an exceptional week. The showing has been bad for sometime back, with a few exceptional good weeks. How is it to be overcome? you may ask. We know of but one way: YOU—the members of the Party, must do it, if it is to be done. You must get subscriptions.

The showing is especially bad at the height of a campaign. While all seasons are ours, conditions generally make it easier to get new readers when political

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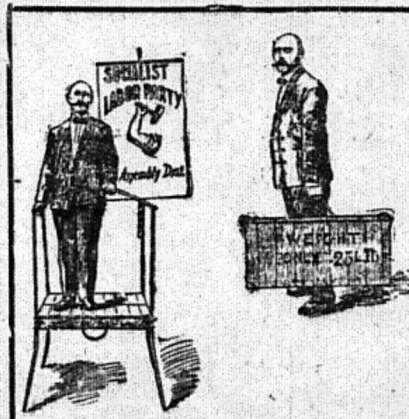
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matter are under general discussion. We feel justified in saying that we are putting forth a most excellent paper; a paper that will aid in drilling the force that is to abolish the present system; and we feel in duty bound to call upon you to do your share in the work. To the extent that the workers can yet be hoodwinked by their exploiters just to that extent it devolves upon all of us to intensify our work.

With the organizing of the I. W. W. has come to us a grand opportunity to reach the workers with our press. Let us rise to the occasion!

There are some comrades with whom no fault can be found in the matter of getting subscriptions. The trouble is there are too few like them.

In the week under consideration, Comrade T. F. Dugan, of Globe, Ariz., did his share. He sends in four subs for the Daily People and six for the Weekly People. Others who made a good showing are: Jos. Campbell, who sends in ten from New London, Conn.; B. H. Williams, Portland, Ore., thirteen; Auburn Boston, Mass., eight; R. Katz, Section New York, eight; Frank Bohn, Butte, Mont., six; Fred Fellermann, Hartford, Conn., six.

Additional orders for the October 7th issue containing Comrade De Leon's speech on "The Preamble to the I. W. W.," were received as follows:

J. B. Ferguson, Toulumne, Cal., 133; L. Katz, Philadelphia, Pa., 100; Ben Frankford, E. St. Louis, Ill., 200; 34th A. D., New York, 200; J. Lazarus, Montreal, Que., 83; Edmund Seidel, Philadelphia, 100; Max Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O., 250; J. B. Waldbillig, Albany, N. Y., twenty-five; John Oander, Fieldbrook, Cal., twenty-five; A. S. Dowler, Finlay, Tex., fifty; Alex. Muhlbeg, San Pedro, Cal., 200; 9th and 12th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, N. Y., 500.

We wish to make up a list of Weekly People agents for standing publication. Sections having agents please send in their names and addresses. Sections not having agents should elect them and report to us.

Don't fail to attend to these matters.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

This department makes a comparatively good showing this week:

Orders for literature during the week came in as follows: Section Providence, R. I., mixed pamphlets and leaflets, \$4.25; Aben Beckett, Cicero, Ind., thirty pamphlets; E. B. Ford, Karl Marx Club, Faribault, Minn., eighty-five German and Swedish pamphlets; J. S. Weinberger,

Schenectady, N. Y., one set of Sue's books, fifteen "What Is Capital?"; 2,000 "Municipal Platform" to Twentieth A. D., Brooklyn; L. Katz, Philadelphia, 500 Debs and De Leon leaflets; Max Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O., fifty buttons; Hy. F. Flentje, So. Manchester, Conn., 100 Kautsky pamphlets; Milwaukee, Wis., \$4.00 worth of pamphlets and buttons; Harry J. Casey, Sacramento, Cal., twenty-five "Mitchell Exposed" and some Debs and De Leon leaflets; C. L. Covert, Youngstown, O., fifty "Mitchell Exposed"; Alex. Muhlbeg, San Pedro, Cal., twenty-five English "Strikes" and twenty-five Swedish "Reform or Revolution"; Chas. Nickerson, Gove City, Kas., thirty mixed pamphlets; Newport News, Va., forty "Burning Question" and "Mitchell Exposed"; J. S. Weinberger, Schenectady, N. Y., 100 "Mitchell Exposed"; O. J. Wright, I. W. W. local, Portland, Ore., 100 "Burning Question" and "Mitchell Exposed"; Hartford, Conn., seventy-five "Mitchell Exposed"; Ninth and Twelfth A. D.'s, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2,000 "Municipal Platforms"; B. H. Williams, Eureka, Cal., 210 mixed pamphlets; Ninth and Twelfth A. D.'s, Brooklyn, twenty-five mixed pamphlets; Section New York, 10,000 "Debs and De Leon leaflets"; A. Buehler, Gloversville, N. Y., 1,000 I. W. W. leaflets; Sixteenth A. D., New York, 100 Jewish "Burning Question of Trades Unionism."

"Two Pages from Roman History," "Socialism," by McClure, and "The Capitalist Class" are temporarily out of stock. We have received a new supply of "John Mitchell Exposed" and "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" and can fill orders for same promptly.

Perhaps the most important item of news from this department is that we expect to have out, about December 1, the stenographic report of the I. W. W. convention at Chicago. It will be a book of 650 pages, price in cloth \$1.50; in paper \$1.00. Send in cash in advance orders now.

De Leon's speech on the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World is now in pamphlet form. It is forty-eight pages, price five cents; ready the coming week. Send in orders for it.

Let us surpass this week's work next week.

Section Seattle Washington, New Headquarters and Reading Room, 1420 Second avenue, P. O. Box 1040.

THE COST OF CHEAPNESS

THE UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF BARGAIN SALES—LIFE OF THE ENGLISH SEAMRESS.

(From the Sydney, Australia, People.)

The following extracts are from an article by Mr. W. S. Lilly in a recent number of the England "Fortnightly Review":

"Some three or four years ago the question was brought home to me in a curious and pathetic way. One afternoon I chanced to meet in Regent street three lady friends who had come up to town for shopping, and I remember their surprise and delight at finding at one of the establishments which they visited shirt blouses of a dainty kind, on sale at 2s 6d each. They purchased a dozen, and eventually regarded this cheapness as simply miraculous. They were so good as to invite me to dine with them that evening at a restaurant—the perfection of its cuisine and the wines have deservedly won for it a world-wide reputation. It was as deservedly celebrated for its high charges. I could help noticing that upon the occasion on which I speak my kind hostess received very little change from the £5 note which she tendered in payment for our dinner. The evening was fine; and after taking leave of my friends I set out to walk to South Kensington. When I reached Hyde Park corner a carriage dashed rapidly out of the park and a young girl who was walking in front of me was almost run over. Apparently she did not notice me; fortunately I had seized her by the arm and pulled her back in time. She seemed a good deal frightened and inclined to be hysterical. A constable came up and I looked at him interrogatively, wondering whether she was quite sober. He caught my meaning and after giving a swift glance at her, said: 'No, sir, it's not drink; it's hunger. If she sits down for a bit she will pull herself together.' He helped her to a seat inside the park and he and I were after a minute, and murmured nothing I did not quite catch about, going some one to her. The girl said to me: 'Thank you for saving me; I was nearly killed, I think'—and she shuddered. She was a slight, delicate-looking creature, of plainly prepossessing appearance, neatly dressed, and quiet of manner. I replied: 'Yes, you had a narrow escape; now that you have recovered from your fright, may I put you into a hansom and send you home?' 'Thank you,' she an-

swered—"but I must not go back yet; I have come out to try and earn a little money. I spent my last shilling in buying these shoes to come out in, and I owe my landlady a fortnight's rent. I haven't been able to get any work lately." I inquired what she worked at. She told me she made ladies' shirt blouses, but could not live on what she earned in that way; she was paid 4s per dozen; it was the usual rate; she worked for Messrs. — mentioning the tradesmen whose shop my friends had visited that afternoon. It is a dictum of Renan's that the miraculous is in the unexplained; and this was the explanation of those miracles of cheapness to which my friends had marvelled. Two women now came up, sent doubtlessly by the constable, and spoke gently to the girl. I said: 'I will leave you with those kind ladies who I am sure will be willing to help you'; and putting money in her hand I went my way. The incident set me thinking. The amount the girl told me she received for making shirt blouses seemed so incredibly small that I inclined to doubt her word. But I found what she said was true. I was led to make further inquiries in the course of which I learned some ugly facts. These are some of them. Girls are paid 3c 6d per dozen for making blouses; from 3d to 7d per dozen for making children's pinafores, and they have to find their own cotton; 1s 6d per dozen for making nainsook chemises, trimmed with lace or embroidery—these are sold at 1s 4d each; from 2s to 2s 6d per dozen for making nightdresses with terry frills; 2s 9d per dozen for making men's shirts; 9d each for covering umbrellas, including the cutting out; 1s 3d for making blouses which a skilled workman couldn't furnish in a day; 1s 2d for making a lined skirt with flounces and stitching; a good worker, it is calculated, working at high pressure, would turn out eight of these in a week; 2s 3d for making a bell-shaped skirt with seven seams, lined and strapped with thirty-six yards of satin strapping; and a penny a pair for making golf knickers complete. The shops which vend these wares are carried on at a great cost. Rents are high, and returns are uncertain. Shopkeepers are, naturally, anxious to keep down expenses. Young women, fair to see and quite capable of the not very arduous function

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191
In 1904..... 34,172

He who gains by base and avarice wrong,
Or guilty fraud, or base compliances,
May be despoiled; even as a stolen dress
Is stripped from a convicted thief, and he
Left in the nakedness of infamy.

—SHELLY.

DID McCABE LEARN?

At the meeting of the American Federation of Massachusetts, held on the 11th instant, a resolution against Socialism was introduced and, of course, passed by a large vote—71 to 28. Immediately James McCabe, a "Socialist party" man of Brockton, rose in his seat, called upon "all Socialists to leave the convention", and walked out—alone. Seeing twenty-eight votes cast against the resolution, and knowing several of his party associates to be among the delegates, McCabe confidently expected support in his demonstration against the "crooks" subservience in turning themselves into speaking tubes for the master class. He erred. He was left in the lurch by his fellow "Socialists". Did he profit by the lesson?

It may be said that the pastboard nature of the resolutions was of a kind calculated rather to stir the derision than to kindle the indignation of McCabe's fellow "Socialists". But even making allowance for that theory, it does not explain, because it does not justify the conduct of McCabe's fellow "Socialists". The reason must be looked for deeper down.

The Socialist party, like all organization, is a structure. Like all structure, it is built upon a theory. In the instance of the Socialist party the theory is all the more marked seeing it was framed with the express purpose in view of contrasting sharply with another theory, that was the guiding principle with another structure—the structure of the Socialist Labor Party. The S. L. P. holds that Right without Might is but a rattle with which to please children and to furnish crooks a living; accordingly, the S. L. P. sets its face against all fly-paper methods of "gathering crowds" or "votes", it sets its cap to the organizing of the Might that shall be able to enforce the Right, and, with that object in view, it turns its attention to the organization of the bona fide Union, that is, the class-conscious economic organization of the Working Class. As a consequence of the principles from which the S. L. P. proceeds, principles that recognize the dominant political aspect of the Labor Movement, the S. L. P. hews close to the line that there can be no political party of labor worthy of the name unless it is grounded on an economic organization that itself is soundly revolutionary. The S. P. denied all these principles. Its theory was just the reverse. "Votes!" was its slogan; fly-paperism was its method; "all things to all men" was its device. Accordingly, it reared its proselytes in the belief that the way to accomplish the revolution was to "bore from within" only, and, consequently, to put up with any and all affront to principle lest the chance to "bore from within" come to an end. It is not the purpose here to branch off into an exposure of the suicidal effect of such policy and of its inevitable breeding of the political grafter. The purpose here is to show that nursed at the teat of such fallacies, the proselytes of the S. P., generally, have cared little what the Union did, and kept their eyes fixed upon that worst of will o' the wisps, the ballot for Socialism unbacked by the infantry, cavalry and artillery of the revolutionary Union. Their "intellectuals", most of them running privately owned papers, set up all sort of conveniently idiotic theories concerning the banefulness of "Socialist Unions", and their conduct has been trained upon that line. Upon that theory their structure has been built. Upon a small scale we see illustrated what that theory leads to when a McCabe, catching the higher inspiration, calls upon "the Socialists in the convention" to leave the hall with him, and is left in the lurch by them.

May McCabe learn, and, through McCabe, the Working Class of the land. The future is not determined by fatalism. The future is determined by men. Men, drilled to the principles that the "intellectuals" have reared the S. P. by, will, at the critical moment that is approaching for the people of this country, leave the revolution in the lurch, as McCabe was left.

WANAMAKER, A SOCIALIST, HURRAH!

The Philadelphia "Evening Item" of the 17th instant comes out with the following flaming headlines that run clear across its front page:

SOCIALISTIC MOB SHALL NOT RULE THIS TOWN!

No Man's House, Wife or Child Will be Safe If the City Party Wins on November 7th.

Outrageous Defiance of Law and Order, Last Night, by City Party Adherents—Police Stand Idly by, or Encourage Lawbreakers. Socialists Make Speeches, and a Reign of Terror Prevails—Bombs Will Be Thrown Next Time, and Houses Will Be Burned—A Specimen of What the People May Expect If the Weaver-Gordon-Wanamaker Combine Wins the Election!

The last lines make clear the hysteria of the first. For years Philadelphia has been ruled by a desperate set of capitalists. These became so brazen that they finally placed their heads in a noose where another set of capitalists, into whose profits the first set had been cutting deeply could raise the cry of "corruption" and enlist popular sympathy. The "Weaver-Gordon-Wanamaker Combine" represents this latter set. It has convicted the former of theft, of malfeasance in office, of immorality, of drunkenness, of debauchery, in short, of all the crimes of the decalogue. The masses of the people, too unschooled to realize that all these sins proceed from capitalist conditions and, consequently, to realize that the "Weaver-Gordon-Wanamaker Combine" will be as bad as the set now in power, are swinging fast over to the new "Combine". In this plight, finding that ruin is threatening their existence the combine in power, of whom the "Evening Item" is a mouth-piece and a limb are going crazy. How beneficial their craziness is to progress may be judged by the above headlines. They disclose the inner consciousness of all capitalist combines: they betray the source of capitalist love for "home, wife, house, and children": they expose clearly the fraudulence of the cry of "Socialism!"

So now we can all see what the hue and cry of "The Socialists are bombthrowers!" means. Now we can all see what the cry of "Patriotism!" conceals in its folds. Now none but the dullest can fail to size up the capitalist devotion to "Law and Order". It all is the false cry of the thief entrapped: it all is the false cry of the criminal unmasked, who, snake-like coils himself up and hisses at his pursuers.

SHAKERS FALLING IN LINE.

Nearly forty years ago Artemus Ward advised the Shakers that they drop their "meal-bags" and "long westid-coats" and "join the outer-world". Whether the Shakers have taken the first part of the advice we do not know; to judge by the resolutions that they passed at their recent peace convention one should judge that they took the second part of the advice, and have joined the procession of the sophisticated outer-world, thereby dropping their former candor. The resolution in question adopted at the Shakers' convention is as follows:

"Resolved, That in disarmament, and the consequent reduction of taxation which now falls so heavily on the producing classes, would be found a remedy for many of the industrial disturbances which are menacing our whole social system."

The claim that taxation falls heavily upon the producing classes is a "falling in line" kerslap with the procession of the sophisticated outer-world. The Shakers having acquired property, and in equal measure lost sincerity; their former language of "yay", "yay" and "nay", "nay", on account of which Artemus Ward pronounced their elder Uriah "a yaver without a equal", has at last acquired all the circumlocution of the hypocritical property-holding, and only tax-paying class.

The working class pays no taxes: it has no property on which to pay taxes. Taxes are a burden that the property-holding class is driven to bear in order to protect its wrongly acquired ownership. Taxes, being wealth, are the product of labor. But the wealth out of which the taxes are paid is wealth that the working class never received: it is wealth that they were plundered of in the shop. It is in the shop that the workingman "pays taxes". If he is to be relieved, the relief must come there, in the shop. It is the acme of the hypocrisy of the sophisticated property-holding outer-world that they affect sorrow for that burden of taxation which falls, not upon the workingman, but upon the

plunderer, and which has to come out of the plunder itself.

The Shakers should move to Greater New York during this campaign, and help to boom things for the piebald parties of the Republicans, Democrats, Hearstites and Volkszeitung Corporation. All these four concerns are beating the tom-tom of municipalization for the sake of "easing the burden of the tax-payer". Not one of them proposes to take and hold the public franchises and operating them regardless of the "Labor Market": all of them, accordingly, talk "municipalization" of the sort that leaves unceasing the "burden of taxation" upon the workingman there where it really burdens him—the shop, and of the sort that is thoughtful of the plunderer only.

If these Shakers could vote in New York, their vote would not be plumped for the Socialist Labor Party. For the S. L. P., men who adopt such resolutions can have no use. The S. L. P. cares not a rap what the burden of taxation is upon the plundering class: the S. L. P. directs its undivided efforts towards, not "relieving", but smashing the "burden of taxation" in the shop, which means to smash the system of wage slavery.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The group of capitalists who, in all the capitalist parties, are booming the municipal movement tell us that the expenses of the city government and public improvements could be met out of the revenues of city owned and operated railroads, gas works, etc. Let us suppose that what they say is true. What does it signify? It signifies that the group of capitalists who favor municipal ownership wouldn't have to pay city taxes out of the profits that they steal from labor.

The municipal ownership group, fishing for the vote of workingmen, say that under municipal ownership not only would the service be better but better wages, hours and conditions of employment would prevail. This is a contradiction of the first statement they make, for the reason that all the fine things they tell us would be done could only be accomplished by grinding down the public employees, just as they are now ground down by the Belmonts, et al.

Whether under private ownership or under capitalist public ownership, it is labor that produces the wealth. Under private ownership the Belmonts pocket the profits, under capitalist public ownership the profits would go to meeting public expenses, which the Hearsts, and other municipal ownerites, must now share with the Belmonts.

The condition of labor would remain the same as before—worse if anything. One need but look at the post office employees, the employees in the Government printing office, and in fact in any department of public employment, to find the most abject set of workmen in the country. Public employees are worked at low wages, subjected to discipline, which is but another term for what should be called bad treatment. It is treason for them to strike for redress, and the very thought of doing so is enough to chill the marrow of a public employee.

How often the cry is heard by the capitalist government: "Retrenchment, Retrenchment." It is the invariable preliminary to a more fierce exploitation of the public wage slave, so that the capitalists, public or private, may have more plunder to lavish upon themselves.

The Tammany-Republican capitalist opposition to the Hearst capitalist municipal ownership, tell us that the Hearst element stands for Socialism. They lie. Lie knowingly and with a purpose: First, to stampede the "conservative" vote to themselves, and second, to dissipate the as yet untutored Socialist vote by suggesting Hearstism as its logical goal.

The fact that an industry is run by the Government does not constitute Socialism. The post office, the public school, the public water works, etc., are not, nor do they in any way pertain to Socialism; and for the reason that they are not in the hands of the working class and maintained for its interests. It would be Socialism if these "public" institutions were in the hands of the workers, they electing their own foremen and determining the conditions of work while taking the products to themselves.

If any one tells you that municipal ownership is Socialism, ask him if he means thereby the restoration to the people, to the workers of the property that is theirs. Ask if he understands it to mean that the direction of the business will be by the workers running the industry, be it railroad or gas works,

in their interests. One hundred to one you will find that such a programme will shock, painfully shock, the advocate of municipal ownership.

The Hearst municipalization is not Socialism. The capitalist class is to remain as now the beneficiary; the only difference being the substitution of Government ownership for private capitalist ownership. It is not Socialism. It is State Capitalism.

Of all the nauseating talk delivered against Sam Parks, that delivered to the Board of Building Trades by Jerome, is the worst yet. When accused of bitterness towards the dead "labor leader," he said, with great intensity:

"I was bitter. I was bitter and I'll tell you why. Great big men, men who could have broken me in two with their hands, came down to my Rutgers street house late at night—afraid, as though they were to be caught and punished for it—and cried like children when they told me of the sufferings which were imposed upon them by Parks—Parks who kept them from work, not for their own good, but in the cruel greed which made him ruthless of them when he was filling his own pockets with graft."

"And I would have have been a sneak and a white livered hound if I had not been bitter. I tell you that if I had had the strength to do it and had met that man on the street after what those fellows had told me I would have been ashamed to the bottom of my soul if I had not grabbed that man by the throat and torn out his heart—law or no law. Bitter! I would have pounded that grafter to the edge of hell, because he was a wicked and cruel grafter, and jail was too good for him. Yes! Yes, I was bitter."

But this infamous blowhard had no such bitterness for the capitalists of the Building Trust who brought Parks here from Chicago and made him the corrupt power he was, in order to advance their own interests.

We have no love for Sam Parks; but we do hate hypocrisy.

The Secretary of the United Textile Workers, now in convention assembled in this city, says, in his report:

"There is no denying the fact that we are in need of a vigorous campaign in organizing work, and if we are going to take our proper place in the labor movement, workers in this line will have to be constantly on the road. It is a sad commentary upon the condition when we have to admit that with half a million textile workers in the country all but about 12,000 are in an unorganized condition."

This is typical of most industries. Out of the 25,000,000 persons engaged in gainful occupations in this country, only 700,000 are actually organized in the American Federation of Labor. Despite this, much, very much, is said about "organized labor". There is plenty of organizing for the Industrial Workers of the World to do. It has a vast field to conquer.

The statement of Banker Schiff that reputations are being imperiled by the insurance investigation, betrays more concern for the directors' names than the policy holders' dollars. Though the statement gives evidence of a misplaced consideration—for, with the policy holders' interests properly taken care of, reputations would take care of themselves—it is nevertheless an appropriate one, and befits the period in which we live. Under Capitalism a reputation is a very valuable asset. As made clear by the insurance investigation, by means of it the possessor may engage in various profitable and illegal enterprises, without losing the respect of his fellow men, until caught. Thus Schiff, in taking care of the directors' names, is creating the confidence that will enable them to take care of the policy holders' dollars in their peculiarly disinterested and moral manner. There is method in the madness of Capitalism. Moreover Schiff speaks from personal experience. His own reputation comes smirched out of the insurance row.

"This is a day of hustle, and bustle, and 'get there'," says a contemporary. There is no doubt about this being a day of hustle, and bustle, but the path of life is too full of unrest, failure and suicide, to make it certain that, for the majority, this is a day of "get there". For them it is a day of getting "left".

The pictures of the insurance presidents that are published in the newspapers show them to be as dignified a looking lot of men as ever robbed a corporation.

If Roosevelt's trip South will inject a little more of the capitalist virus into that section of the country, as it promises to do, it will not have been in vain.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The "Fruit" that Is In Danger.

The A. F. of L. Volkszeitung Corporation municipal ticket here in New York city is in such dire straits that it has entered upon the delirium tremens stage. Within three days after the Corporation's principal organ, the "Volkszeitung", jubilantly announced that its Carnegie Hall ratification meeting of the 15th instant "was not a mass meeting but a demonstration",—within three days of that proclamation, the self-same "Volkszeitung" comes out with a front-page long drawn-out moan over the imminent danger of the "fruit of its party's activity" being wholly lost to it. According to the moan the danger comes from the Hearst candidacy. This is false pretense. Nobody better than the Volkszeitung Corporation party is aware that the nerve that aches is not the Hearst candidacy, that the real danger comes from two other wounds, from which it is bleeding at its vitals.

Say that the Hearst candidacy deprive the Corporation party of even as many as 10,000 of its last year's votes. What of it? That surely would be no serious injury to a sound party of Socialism. The harm would certainly be repaired. The Hearst posture is false: it is false in economics: it is false in sociology: it is false in politics. Such misleading movements have arisen before: they will arise again. However powerful their effect for evil upon a soundly constructed party of Socialism, the effect would be transitory only. The proof is seen in the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Will-o'-the-wisp movements untold have arisen against them and these vagaries were at times backed by a veritable Albigenian Crusade of crime and calumny, often physically enforced. The effect was that the vote of the S. L. P. was reduced to one half, and the membership of the S. T. and L. A. was ripped up. Nevertheless, powerful though the onslaught was, the fruit of the S. L. P. and of the S. T. and L. A. never was endangered. As to the latter, it has ripened into the many times more powerful Industrial Workers of the World; as to the former, it is now ripening mightier than ever. Even if crushed to earth, Truth will rise again. Aye, just because of its being combatted, just because of its being dipped in seething tears, just because of its being tried and tempered in the furnace of adversity—just because and in the measure of such trials, Truth earns its spurs and acquires the fitness for ultimate triumph. Falsehood never can inflict a lasting wound. It never can endanger the fruit of Truth. Whatever wounds it may inflict are skin wounds only. It can never touch the vitals. Accordingly, it is not in the Hearst candidacy to endanger aught. If the Volkszeitung Corporation party is a sound party of Socialism, let Hearstism rip up that party as it may, the wound it inflicts would be staunchable, and beneficial for the future. Not from Hearstism proceed the wounds that are draining the life-blood of the Volkszeitung Corporation party. The ominous flow of blood proceeds from two other wounds, two wounds at the Corporation party's vitals.

The triple head of the municipal ticket of the Volkszeitung Corporation's party was deliberately chosen. It consists of three picked men. They were all three chosen as a demonstration in favor of the A. F. of L. On the same principle that Tammany Hall nominates the men who are most assailed for their Tammanyism, the Volkszeitung Corporation nominated the Morris Braun ticket with its Lee & Cavanaugh right and left bowers. The policy is a shrewd one, when victory is certain. Victory is then interpreted into a "vindication". The policy is a stupid one when victory is doubtful. There were ample signs to warn the Volkszeitung Corporation against picking out the Morris Braun ticket at the time that it did. The Corporation was, however, seized with the blindness that they are ever seized with who are doomed to impending fall. Rapidly maturing conditions have since proved the action fatal. The foundation of the Industrial Workers of the World with its declaration of war against the obscene labor-lieutenants of the Civic Federation, and the immediately following enthusiasm with which the fakir-ridden rank and file hailed the advent of the I. W. W., threw the flashlight upon the utterance of the Volkszeitung Corporation's employee and candidate for Mayor, Lee, when he contemptuously designated the I. W. W. in an editorial as "so-called industrialists", and, seizing the weapon of calumny forged by the Corporation, sought to throw odium upon the I. W. W. by referring to it, again editorially, as "De Leonite disruptionists". Such utterances from the running mate of a Morris Braun—the professional A. F. of L. committee man who stands docilely convicted by Wm. E. Trautmann of victimizing the brewery workers and of selling them out to the bosses, and who also stands convicted of more recently aiding Belmont in outraging the Interborough

strikers—and of Cavanaugh, who obsequiously bows down, without a word of protest, before his A. F. of L. Union's contemptuously rejecting an anti-militia resolution at the very time when the militia was riding rough-shod over the miners on strike in the west—such attempts, on the part of the Volkszeitung Corporation's employee and candidate for Mayor, at throwing obliquely upon such a movement as the I. W. W., lighted up the essence of the whole Morris Braun ticket, while the steadily growing virility of the I. W. W. movement could not but proportionally resent the affront and detect the betrayal of the cause of Labor.—That is a wound at the vitals of the Volkszeitung Corporation party; that wound can never be healed; the blood that flows from that wound is a precursor of death.

There is a second wound of this category. The Volkszeitung Corporation party formerly called itself "Social Democratic party". Upon the decision of the Court of Appeals denying it the use of the word "Democratic", the Corporation sought to assume the name "Socialist". The Socialist Labor Party detected in the move a tricky attempt on the part of the Corporation to lay a foundation for next year, when a State election would be on, to deprive the S. L. P. of its full name. So holding, the S. L. P. started proceedings against the newly styled "Socialist party". The S. L. P. might for once have done justice to the Corporation. The attorney of the S. L. P. took it upon himself to test the point. He approached the Corporation with a flag of truce. His proposition was, despite the certain rights of the S. L. P., to discontinue the proceedings against the Corporation's new name, and that both it and the S. L. P. guarantee each other their names. If the Corporation's move was without guile; if it was sincere in its charge that the proceedings initiated by the S. L. P. were intended to "fish in troubled waters"; if the Corporation had at heart the cause of the "unity of the Socialist forces", and it, indeed, had an aversion to recourse to the "capitalist courts"—here was its opportunity. IT SPURNE! THE FLAG OF TRUCE and, encouraged by an inconsequential decision in its favor by the Board of Elections, it dropped the mask and IMMEDIATELY INSTITUTED PROCEEDINGS TO DEPRIVE THE S. L. P. OF ITS NAME. Nor was that all. The Corporation's organs—"Volkszeitung" and "Worker"—SUPPRESS ALL MENTION OF THE OFFER MADE TO THEM FOR PEACE. This course of wrong doing and stupid duplicity could not remain a secret, or without its effect upon the onlooking masses. They now know that the Corporation's original move was crooked; they now know that the "recourse to the capitalist courts" is the Corporation's own doing; above all they now know that the Corporation is treating them for fools in that it seeks to keep them in the dark, and that it, accordingly, adds stupidity to its crookedness in imagining that it could keep the lid on such matters. Knowing all this, the onlooking masses, the current of whose sympathy had pronouncedly been setting in towards the S. L. P., now is setting in more strongly than ever in that direction—and the Volkszeitung Corporation party is aware of the fact.—That is the second wound at the vitals of the Corporation's party. It is a wound that does not concern economics or Socialism, it is one that concerns character. The Corporation party stands convicted of attempting to monkey-shine the public. That wound also is one that can never be healed. The blood now flowing from it is lost for all time.

No wonder the Volkszeitung Corporation's party is throwing the fits of delirium tremens, and that, in its efforts to staunch the wound from which its A. F. of Hellism is fast bleeding to death, it has now begun to hold out to its wavering columns the prospect of having Eugene V. Debs several days as its speaker. Whether the man who, last June, at the Chicago convention correctly stigmatized the A. F. of L. as "preaching capitalist economics", "serving capitalist purposes", and "chloroforming the working class while the capitalist class go through their pockets"—whether such a man can be induced to come to New York to bolster up the sinking fortunes of a Morris Braun ticket, that is a matter that will have to be seen before it is believed. At any rate, this stands firm. The "fruit" of the Volkszeitung Corporation's party activity, being admittedly in danger, is thereby admitted to be not the "Fruit of Life" but the fruit of the Upas tree of Death.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Atlanta, said:

"It is short-sighted indeed for us to permit foreign competition to drive us from the great markets of China."

Considering the place—the centre of a cotton mill district dependent on Chinese trade—this speech was an appropriate one. The cheers that greeted it were actuated by the patriotism that is founded on profit.



BROTHER JONATHAN—I know so many good-hearted men and women among the Socialists that, for their own sakes, I hope they will never live to see the victory of the party. That day must be a very sad day for them. They would find out how they miscalculated things; it would break their hearts.

UNCLE SAM—For instance?

B. J.—They overlook so many things. For instance, they overlook the scabs. Now, one little question pictures your Co-operative Commonwealth, so-called.—

U. S.—What—WE would DO—with the SCAB?

B. J.—Yes; what would you do with him?

U. S.—Do you know what a scab is?

B. J.—Course I do.

U. S.—Define the thing.

B. J.—A scab. Well, he is a mafakirs. Yes, a scab is—. Why, everybody knatter what a scab is. What's the use of unions fining him?

U. S.—Your difficulty in defining hhrage shows the use of a definition. I'll hen is you out. A scab is a man who either by has no work or very poor work, and is willing to take the place that another strikes against because that job, had as it may be, is better than what he now gets.

B. J.—I'll accept that definition. It suits me exactly. What are you going to do with him in your Co-operative Commonwealth, so-called?

U. S.—If you accept the definition you must accept all that flows from it.

B. J.—So I do.

U. S.—Then you must accept the conclusion that there is to-day virtually a condition of famine for many in the country.

B. J.—I'll grant that. There is not enough for all; if you fill some starving mouths you must take away from others, and—

U. S.—Expose THESE to starvation?

B. J.—Just so; you would be robbing Peter to pay Paul, so to speak.

U. S.—You are going much too fast; but I'm glad I gave you rope, because you have now made clear to me what it really is that troubles you. When you say "scab" you don't mean that; what you have in mind is a different question. You think there is not wealth enough for all—

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Do you think so from the presence of the scab, who, being ready to take a poor job, shows he is starving?

B. J.—Now you got it.

U. S.—And you conclude that, being so, somebody MUST starve.

B. J.—Correct.

U. S.—Did you ever read about that \$2,000,000 outfit that old Leiter, of Chicago, bestowed on his daughter, the Vice-reine of India, Lady Curzon?

B. J.—No. Did he?

U. S.—Yes; besides, her dower was about \$5,000,000.

B. J.—You don't say!

U. S.—And you evidently don't know that we of America are supporting about 200 other precious lieresses in royal style abroad?

B. J.—That's news to me.

U. S.—As it also news to you that our Astors in America give \$200,000 balls. That our Pierreponts spend in luxuries several millions a year, and so forth?

B. J. (greatly surprised)—You make my head swim!

U. S.—Now, do you imagine that all these precious loafers would starve if 90 per cent. of this wealth that Labor, and not they, produced were turned to the mouths now starving?

B. J. (recovering from his surprise)—No; they would not starve. But that don't alter the case. What would you do with these starvelings in your Co-operative Commonwealth, so-called?

U. S.—Well, to tell you what we would do with the scab in our "Co-operative Commonwealth, so-called," I shall first tell you something else that will also be brand new to you. What we Socialists are really after is not so much the wealth these capitalists consume, but the machinery of production that they have robbed society of. That machinery of production (we call it "capital") is capable of producing an abundance for all. It does not do that to-day, because the robber class of capitalists don't find

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

CAPITALISM'S ADVANCE AGENTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed clipping from The Toronto Daily Star of September 9 may be of interest to your readers. When the Socialist makes the statement that missionaries are the advance agents of the capitalist class, who give the foreign natives their choice between the Bible or the sword, his statement is frequently looked upon as a huge joke. Who after reading this advertisement will doubt the fact that Christianity is but a prop under the capitalist system of production?

Fraternal yours,
Gus. A. Maves.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 14.

[Enclosure.]

WANTED—For the Industrial Evangelical Mission of Northern India, men and women of the industrial mission type, men who understand trades of all kinds, women photographers, stenographers, kindergartners, confectioners, box makers, dress makers, knitters, etc., must have the gift of child development and be consecrated Christians, ready to go out for Christ's glory alone, and not for personal gain, to teach the widows and orphans of India how to work, and in time to become self-supporting missionaries. Apply to Secretary of I. E. M., 76 Hayter street, Toronto.

IS THE I. A. M. BANKRUPT?

To the Daily and Weekly People—Give me space to make plain why the International Association of Machinists must raise the monthly dues to \$1.

George Preston, secretary of the I. A. of M., in presenting his annual financial report before the convention in Boston, Mass., said among other things: "Notwithstanding the success we have achieved it must be apparent to all that we can not long continue on our present basis, and it behooves us to benefit by such lessons of the past as may enable us to make such amendments as are necessary for the improvement of our future." Our future? or the future?

He further on says: "A glance at the recapitulation printed below will show that the expenditures for the past two years have not only absorbed all income, but have nearly eaten up the cash balance of over \$61,000 which we had on hand at close of the term, April 1, 1903. And this notwithstanding the fact that we have collected on two grand lodge assessments." What's this, if not bankruptcy?

He goes on further saying: "The desire to build up a substantial fund at headquarters has been the dream of a large part of our membership for years and with the end in view the per capita tax has been raised from time to time without accomplishing the desired result."—Desired result—by whom? Mr. O'Connell and his companion labor printers? The membership surely never dreamed about it, knowing well it could never be accomplished.

Looking over the financial tables, we see that the association is practically on the edge of bankruptcy. The figures show that on April 1, 1903, there was \$61,000 cash on hand. On May 31, 1905, the cash on hand was down to \$17,008.63. Not only is this remarkable, that cash on hand shrank down, despite the fact that in mentioned period of two years we paid 3 extra grand lodge assessments, it reveals also how fast the membership is dropping the association. The amounts of the first and second assessment, as given in the financial report speak for themselves as follows: Ass't No. 1, \$48,002; Ass't No. 2, \$27,398.75.

These figures show that assessment No. 1 has been paid by 48,000 members, whereas only 27,000 men paid No. 2 assessment. Does this mean that the association has only 27,000 members today? What became of the rest? Why don't they pay. Are they getting "next"?

The financial report shows also the following table:

Expenses of grand lodge office	\$24,043.41
Business agents	22,780.90
Organizing	2,065.99
General expense office help	16,852.67
Merchandise	2,621.33
Am. Fed. of Labor per capita	5,535.50
Total	74,699.80

How many men did it take to earn this sum of money; and how many families depriving themselves of necessities in order to pay these fat salaries to these "Princes" of Labor?

A Member of the International Association of Machinists.
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 18.

STRAWS WHICH SHOW THE WAY THE WIND BLOWS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last week myself and another comrade, who is a commissioner of deeds, went out to secure signatures to Socialist Labor Party nominating petitions from the workmen of Brooklyn. We found no difficulty in the matter. The men seemed to know our party well, and were glad to be of assistance to it. Even those who would not sign, respected it, and urged consistency with old party principles as their reasons for declining. Very few snubbed us or condemned us. Of course this is not to be taken to mean that our vote next election will be great, far from it; but as an indication of the growing sentiment in favor of Socialism, it is a straw showing which way the wind is blowing. It furnishes quite a contrast to the experience the writer had during the constitutional centennial of 1899 when he was threatened with physical violence for offering a man a Socialist leaflet; or that of the presidential campaign of 1896 when a hostile mob of Bryan-and-McKinleyites howled down himself and another comrade at a Brooklyn street meeting. "The world do move."

Old Timer.

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 14.

VEAL IN RHODE ISLAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Saturday, October 14, Comrade Philip Veal closed his engagement in Rhode Island. Having listened to quite many speakers and organizers I cannot close my eyes to the manner, method, and effect of one in such a position; so while present at several meetings during Comrade Veal's two weeks in Rhode Island, I became convinced that he is surely a "diamond in the rough." I also became convinced that he needs no manager; given free scope and even a little encouragement by the members he surely can make things go along.

Veal had spoken in Providence and vicinity at a few meetings before he got a chance to apply a very remarkable ability. It happened that one evening we held an open air meeting in a square near the coal teamsters' union headquarters. Arriving there about fifteen minutes before time to open the meeting, Comrade Veal noticed a big sign—"coal teamsters' union headquarters," and he instantly proceeded to the inside and passed some I. W. W. leaflets to the men there. In about ten seconds a query, as if in chorus, filled the room: "Where is the label?" and the leaflets were respectfully returned. This was the occasion that brought out in bold relief the peculiar ability of our comrade.

Exclamations, of course, went with the returned literature. One in particular: "I ain't afraid of anything"—catch the suggestion? But during the flow of exclamations Comrade Veal was calling their attention to the fact that the label which they were clamoring for is a questionable thing, while the label of the I. W. W. and the emblem of the S. L. P. stands for a bona fide working class movement.

Words to even faintly portray the situation for those few minutes are not at my command, so I will only state that when it was time to go outside to start the meeting the flow of resentful remarks had given place to silent attention; the men were invited to come. On the outside Comrade Carney made a few remarks and announcements and then introduced Comrade Veal. It would seem like repetition to mention the ground he covered and I cannot describe the manner in which he done it, but the label question was presented in such a manner that after he announced that we had some of the 7th inst. issue of the Weekly People, which would be given to those who would come to the box for them, something like one hundred—all we had—were taken. That grand emblem, the Arm and Hammer, did not then seem so repulsive, and many cordial hands were extended to the miner—the first I have seen at any open air meeting here.

The next evening the S. E. C. had Warren listed for an open air meeting. It was cold but three of us went down with Comrade Veal. We put the box in a little square, on one side of which was a large church whose lighted windows indicated a meeting within, yet quite a distance away. At eight o'clock Comrade Moran, who is a coming speaker, started the meeting in a pleasing and logical manner and Comrade Veal followed for about forty minutes. Just as the meeting was closed the chief of police came to us and in a good manner informed us that the speaker had put the church meeting out of business and the good people had routed him out to

see about it. Of course, we were sorry—diplomatically—that the good people were disturbed by our speaker.

Nothing out of the ordinary occurred during the remainder of Comrade Veal's tour in Rhode Island, until his closing night at Newport, where the listeners were a big square full and the attention close. More than one hundred copies of The People were taken from the box and all the books we had with us were sold and many calls could not be supplied. The count up showed \$1.95 received for books that night. After the meeting Comrade Veal took the New York boat, and then, went from New England the man we need and must have.

Fraternaly,
Henry O'Neill,
Member R. I. S. E. C.
Providence, R. I., Oct. 17.

NO JOKING WITH THE I. W. W. AROUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In regard to the letter box request for more information about the Detroit Cap Company strike, let me give the following: At the last convention of the cap makers union a resolution was passed to tax all the members \$4 for the following year, the same to be paid in one dollar payments every three months. When the first dollar was due, the majority was against paying, but all paid in our factory, except six men, who said they would pay Saturday; and when they collected it was Monday. When the committee that was collecting didn't get our dollars, they didn't invite us to the executive board to give us a hearing as to why we didn't pay, but they went to the firm and wanted them to discharge the six men. This the boss didn't want to do as it was in the busy season.

The boss paid six dollars for the men and every thing went along smooth after that for two weeks, when one of these six men found a piece of paper which bore the words "no bluffs" in Hebrew, and brought it in the shop and as a joke, hung it on the wall at dinner time, to have a few minutes of fun.

When the shop committee saw this they were up in flames. They held a meeting at the machines and went to the boss and told him to discharge the six people, as they are making trouble, and breaking the union rules. This the boss didn't do, as he said he is not allowed to discharge anyone as it is against his agreement. Well, the committee went back to their machines and sent a card around for a meeting that night (it was September 23), and held a fiery meeting and condemned the six people. Then they came to the conclusion that they take action against two men, Mr. Wolf and Mr. Kirschner. The executive board invited these men to the board to answer to the charge. We answered that it only was a joke and nothing more.

The executive board sent the charge to the national board. After a week's time an answer came from the national board to take action. This committee went to the boss with this letter and told him to discharge the two men. This the boss again refused to do and the local executive board held a meeting that afternoon and came back at 3 o'clock and told the boss that these two men are expelled from the union and if they aren't discharged the whole factory will go out on strike. This they did. They went out on strike and these two men went along with them. They stayed out for two days when finally the national secretary who is in Chicago, came here and settled the strike, though only hearing one side of the story. The two men had to stay out; and come in as new members if they want to work again as union men. The two men went up to the last regular meeting and wanted to be initiated. The union wanted \$15 from Kirschner and \$50 from Wolf, not considering the insults.

This whole matter arose on account of the executive board indulging in the suspicion that the six men belong to the I. W. W. And now they want to throw two members out because they are S. L. P. members. They think they will carry this out also.

Campmaker.

Detroit, Oct. 14.

A NECESSARY PRELIMINARY TO UNITY.

Lazarus Abelson,
Organizer Section N. Y.—

Enclosed find a mite to help fight the fake S. D. P. from using the name "Socialist" on the ballot. The sooner that bunch of freaks, bunk heads, spy pilots, lawyers and meat ticket hunters who own and run the party at the expense of the workers is fussed up, the sooner will the S. L. P. and all other Socialists get together for the common cause—the taking of the factories and the tools of production.

E. B. Ford, 25 cents; G. B. Tupper,

E. B. Ford,
Sec'y Karl Marx Club.
Faribault, Minn., Oct. 16.

LABOR SUICIDE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 18th inst., announces the merger of the National Founders and Metal Trades Association (Employers). It also contains a despatch from Newark, O., telling of the shooting of two men in connection with the polishers' strike at the Wehrle Stove foundry. About 2,000 men are employed at the latter. One hundred and twenty-five polishers quit work last June. First they struck for a wash and dressing room, then for recognition of the union. The room was granted, but recognition was refused. The fight has been on ever since. The company hired Pinkertons from Pittsburgh to "protect" the plant, and there have been shootings and arrests galore ever since, as H. D. stated in communication in the Weekly People of October 7.

The iron molders in the concern have an agreement with the Wehrle Company; and are, of course, sorry for the polishers; but what can they do? They can't break their agreement, can they? While the employers are merging their associations and preparing to subjugate labor more completely in the future than in the past, the molders permit "agreements" entered into under the duress of capitalist conditions to prevent them from joining with the polishers and teaching the employers a lesson in the solidarity of labor as well as capital.

Pure and simple unionism is labor suicide. It must go!

A. Gillhaus.

Findlay, O., Oct. 18.

THE PRIVATELY-OWNED "SOCIALIST" PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist party in New Jersey is likely to be heard from soon on the matter of privately owned papers being the official organ of their party.

A Socialist party man here in Newark agrees with us that of all contradictory things none is more contradictory than the press of a Socialist organization being privately owned. "But," said he, "we are going to change that mighty soon. We in this State have voted by an immense majority—200 odd to some 17 or 18, that the time has arrived for our party to own and publish its own press."

To my question as to what would be done by the 200 odd, in the event of no attention being paid to their demand for a party owned press, he answered that he couldn't say exactly, but hinted that they were in earnest in the matter. We shall watch and see what determination is behind that vote that he mentioned.

Free Press.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 15.

DETAILS WANTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see by National Organizer Frank Bohn's article "The Northwest," in the Daily and Weekly People, that he accuses E. T. Kingsley with absconding with Section Seattle's funds, amounting to \$22.30, and the Secretary-Treasurer's books. Now, as ex-Comrade Evans openly challenged him on the street corner with the same offense, and he, E. T. Kingsley, had a Letter-Box answer from The People saying he left or was fired out of the party, I can't just see which of the two is right. I wish you would write this up again, as we are sure to hear from him again, at some of our meetings, and we want to be right. A Letter-Box answer will be all right. Give us the exact amount, if possible, or the reason he left or was fired out.

B. S.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 12.

PATERSON ACTIVITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Comrades:—Since last writing, Passaic County, Section S. L. P. held one out door meeting last Tuesday evening, corner Ward and Main streets, with Comrade James Connolly as the speaker. He handled the class struggle by showing the economic background of the political parties not only of the present, but the past, with frequent illustrations of the literature of the classes ending with The People and supporting the I. W. W.

One question was asked: "Why are there two Socialist parties?" The same was answered to the satisfaction of the questioner and the audience. Nine books were sold and leaflets distributed.

On Friday evening, the regular business meeting was held; the attendance was large. One new member was admitted and considerable business attended to, viz: completing final arrangements for the coming election and the statement from the manager of the Labor News. It being nearly midnight, the matter of endorsing amendment to constitution was laid over till next meeting. Campaign lists were circulated.

Fraternaly,

R. Berdan.

Paterson, N. Y., October 10.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

IN SWEDEN

Funke's Analysis Throws Light On Social Democratic Victories There.

Of the fourteen Social Democratic candidates that have been elected to the Swedish Riksdag, four, or all that the party previously had, were re-elected and ten are newly elected.

Commenting on these elections Comrade Victor Funke writes:

"The campaign has been carried on with great activity and enthusiasm. The trades unions have directly taken part in this agitation and without them these accomplishments would have been impossible. It was the labor vote that not only determined the Social Democratic victories, but also in such places where the party was too weak to nominate its own candidates, determined most of the victories of the left (liberals). This is almost surprising when one considers the 800 kronor suffrage restriction."

"But the answer to that lies in the fact that nominally (not actually, if the simultaneously increased prices upon the necessities of life are considered) during the last years increased wages have brought a great number of workers above the suffrage restriction; and also that the election campaign extensively aimed at making the workers pay their income taxes so as to preserve their right to partake in the elections. The good fruit that this agitation bore shows more than anything else the workers' interest in politics and also their political ripeness."

One must approve of this energy, devotion and interest and more so, it strikes me, if one recognizes that the economic, political and social conditions of Sweden, as in a majority of the European countries, place such enormous hindrances in the way of such Socialist activity as class

consciously, openly and uncompromisingly aims at the unconditional liberation of the proletariat from the clutches of capitalism. We know beforehand that the activity of those now elected cannot be such as is not the politics and tactics of the party. The party's tactics rather follow lines that instead should be those of the right (conservatives)—if they (the right) were not as those in power at all times and in all places have been, so blind. All these bourgeois small reforms and all the "labor legislation" that—as we well know, now will be (God bless the term) "the hobbies" of the Social Democratic Riksdagmen—all these reforms do tend to conserve existing society, rather than overthrow it.

"That, however, the victories of the Social Democrats are sending cold shivers down the backbone of the conservatives, is not more than natural. Their blindness and ignorance are mostly due to fear. One needs but to realize that it is the workers that, even at this time, without possessing the right of a general and unrestricted suffrage, have won these victories for the Social Democracy. The workers may, for the time being, place their hopes upon a less bourgeois parliamentarism, but as this, in due time, will prove itself fruitless, then these same workers will be found to possess the same power."

"Then will they no longer parliamentarize with the enemy about small concessions; they will then demand their complete rights as human beings, and their political activity will then aim at capturing the political power for the enforcement of their demands."

"Ny Tid" (New Times), a Social Democratic daily paper of Gothenburg, in the issue of September 28, contained the following item:

"The middle class has in general the same interests as the under (lower) class," said Journalist J. A. Christiernsen in a lecture the other day. "The general prosperity increases when the many are given an existence free from worry. When wages rise then also the business of the (middle class) merchant and (middle class) producer of food-stuffs increases and vice versa. Only the great capitalists are interested in lowering the workers' standard of living. The anti-Socialist propaganda is to the middle class identical with a general economic decline."

This J. A. Christiernsen is a Social Democrat and he was also, in the recent elections, elected to the Riksdag by a small majority. But his election was protested by the conservatives. He is considered one of the most radical of the so-called Socialists of Sweden. Socialism must, at this stage of development, be a queer looking duck upon the soil of Sweden, judging from the remarks of this prominent representative of its Social Democracy.

The Mikado of Japan, in advising his subjects to attend to industrial development, in order that progress may be maintained, gives evidence of the truth that, though a relic of the feudal age, he is actuated by the spirit of modern times. Without modern industry modern war will lose its raison d'être and be impossible.

he is actuated by the spirit of modern times. Without modern industry modern war will lose its raison d'être and be impossible.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. T., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—S. L. P. men are fanatics? Amid the license of the Middle Ages ascetic virtue was apt to be regarded as a sign of heresy. Amid the laxity of principle in these days adherence to principle is equally apt to be pronounced fanaticism.

I. L. H., TROY, N. Y.—The Socialist Labor Party membership at large does not consider the I. W. W. a pure and simple organization. That is proved by the several amendments that are being proposed to the S. L. P. constitution, and with which the overwhelming majority of the Party are in sympathy. That knocks the bottom from under your question.

B. T., DETROIT, MICH.—The capitalist State takes no account of the workman except to skin him when he is submissive, and to shoot him down when he is not submissive and strikes.

"CHRISTIAN," FLORENCE, COLO.—Socialism does not concern itself with theology any more than does astronomy. It does not, however, lie in the mouth of the modern Church to twist Socialism with being "Christless." The words of St. Bernard in 1147 apply exactly to the Church of to-day: "The churches are without people, the people without priests, the priests without the reverence due them, and Christians without Christ."

J. A. S., JEROME, ARIZ.—First—"To revise" an opinion does not mean to give up unthinkingly. It means to probe, examine and reconsider it by fuller information.

Second—Communicate with the State Secretaries for reports. A letter to the Secretaries of the several States addressed to the capitals of the several States will reach them, and will fetch the matter desired.

B. S., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The recent increase in the membership of Gompers' Cigar-makers' Union is, to an appreciable extent, due to the "Spanish workers" whom the Union helped the employers in Tampa to defeat and then to drive into the Union where they could be forced to work at lower wages under the shield of "Union Wages."

J. M. R., TORONTO, CANADA—If you have a copy of the Weekly People of last February 11, read over the article "A Stitch in Time." The point that you raise seems to us to be there covered. Read the article. If the point you have in mind is not covered, repeat the question. In order to determine the amount of exploitation that an INDIVIDUAL workman is subjected to, the full cost of material must first be deducted from the value of his product. But the cost of that material embodies the exploitation that other workmen have been subjected to before. Consequently, in order to ascertain the volume of exploitation that, not an individual workman, but the Working Class is subjected to, that cost of material must not be wholly subtracted. The matter is taken up in detail through its various ramifications in the article "A Stitch in Time."

F. C. R., BUCKHAMTON, W. VA.—Now to question No. 2.

The modern factory does look like a penitentiary, and surely, "even if a brass band was playing in the center of it all day," its penitentiary appearance would not be changed. Where you slip is in supposing that the penitentiary features of the modern factory are qualities inseparable from that co-operative labor that alone can yield the abundance of production that is requisite for universal wellbeing. The supposition is fundamentally wrong. The penitentiary features of the modern factory are not qualities inseparable from co-operative production. The penitentiary features are qualities inseparable from capitalist management; those penitentiary features are a hindrance to instead of a promotion of fruitful co-operative production. Under Socialist management, the factory would look no more like a penitentiary than a parlor would look like a hovel. The penitentiary features would be wiped out. Roomy, airy, sanitary, well ventilated, gorgeously equipped buildings, ornamented within and without with all the appliances and means to boot that will make work pleasant and healthful, will take the place of the present dingy factory. And the productivity of co-operative labor would be multiplied stupendously. Capitalist management hampers co-operative labor. All that capitalist management deserves credit for is that it shows the potentiality of co-operative labor. That is the beginning and the end of the merit of capitalism.

Next question next week.

G. F. L., BOSTON, MASS.—If there are any or so many slips in the Minneapolis address, the thing to do is to point them out with precision, directness and

clearness. They should be taken each separately, one at a time, and handled in concise manner, in order that the answer may be attached to the objection in the same issue of the paper. In that way the criticism will serve the useful purpose of enlightening. The readers will not have to carry the objection in their minds. They would have objection and answer together. The article is at variance with these principles. It is diffuse, confused and so long (it would take fully five columns of The People) that an answer in the same issue is out of question. Hence it was not published. If desired, it will be passed over to the local press committee to be forwarded for their decision to the members of the National Committee—beginning with the National Committeeman for your own State.

F. F. T., BUTTE, MONT.—The Volkszeitung Corporation will be found bitterly opposed to all plan, or even thought, of Socialist unity. Its opposition proceeds from two reasons. One is that Socialist unity would be obviously predicated upon the I. W. W. Now then, the Corporation depends upon the A. F. of L. and upon A. F. of Lism for its existence. Besides, we are credibly informed and believe that it and the fakirs drive a lucrative business by the latter getting donations for it from the Unions and receiving from the Corporation a good chunk of the donation as brokerage for their services. The other reason is that the Corporation is not animated by principle. It is animated by malevolence. It cares nothing for the Socialist Movement of this country. It considers the country hopelessly stupid and corrupt.

"A COMRADE," NEW YORK—Physical labor, or exertion at work, especially under existing capitalist conditions, is not "exercise." Exercise is the systematic and well rounded use of the muscles, and within limited time so as not to become excessive. The exertion that the body of the workman undergoes when at work does violence to the elements of exercise: it is one sided; it is carried on under unsanitary conditions; last, not least, it is excessive.

L. B. W., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The Socialist Labor Party does not care a rap whether the Volkszeitung Corporation party takes the name of "Socialist" or not, if when the Corporation did so, the matter would end there. But the matter was not intended to end there. The purpose of the Corporation was, as soon as allowed to take the name "Socialist," to start proceedings to deprive the S. L. P. of its full name. This compelled the S. L. P. to take the initiative. That the S. L. P. was correct in its surmise of crooked intentions on the part of the Corporation has since then been made clear. The Party's attorney took it upon himself to make overtures to the Corporation's party looking to allowing it to take the name "Socialist" provided it would agree not to make that a basis for proceedings to deprive the S. L. P. of its full name. The Corporation thereupon dropped its mask, encouraged thereby by the wholly inconsequential decision of the Board of Elections. The Corporation immediately started proceedings to deprive the S. L. P. of its full name. Thus the Party's action was a wise foresight, without which the Corporation party would have succeeded in its scheme.

M. S., CINCINNATI, O.—What the Jena convention of the German Social Democracy indicates is that the same causes that finally brought about the birth of the I. W. W. in America are beginning to operate in Germany. Originally the German Trades Union Movement was generally Socialist. In the measure that capitalism progressed in Germany the capitalist atmosphere promoted pure and simpledom. What in Germany came to be known as "neutrality" of Unionism, the absurd theory that a body of workmen can be a Labor organization without being Socialist, grew up. The revision against that has now set in.

W. W., NEW YORK—There is no question as to whether the Socialist Labor Party's ticket for this city will go on the ballot with the Party's full name this year. That is settled. What is in doubt is whether the Volkszeitung Corporation party's ticket can go this year on the ballot in this city with the name "Socialist."

J. A., SEATTLE, WASH.—You alone, of all critics on the subject, have hit the nail on the head. Your principle that "The People should be devoid of all capitalist advertisements" is the only principle that raises the real issue to be determined. Your State has a member on the National Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. Present to him your views. The People is owned and controlled by the Party. The Party has the

(Continued on page seven).

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New
Reads street, New York.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-
ADA.**

National Secretary, 361 Richmond st.,
London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reads street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reason no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held Friday evening,
October 20, at 2 New Read street, New
York. Present: Eck, Moren, Lechner,
Anderson, Hossack and Teichlauf. Ab-
sent: Burke and Crawford. Absent with
excuse: Walsh, Donahue, Olson, Bah-
sen, Katz, Gillhaus. Moren chairman.

Financial Report: Week ending Octo-
ber 7th, Receipts \$75.35; expenditures
\$77.10; Week ending October 14th, Re-
ceipts \$75.88; expenditures \$119.27.

Committee Reports: Committee on Or-
ganization and Agitation reported pro-
gress.

Press Committee: A very full report
by this committee contained among other
things, information that it is expected
that the stenographic report of I. W. W.
convention will be ready in book form
about December 1st and that advance
cash subscriptions had been called for,
descriptive circulars to I. W. W. and
Party organizations urging them to can-
vass their members for the book will
go out in a few days. The DeLeon ad-
dress on Preamble of I. W. W. will be
out in pamphlet form next week. But
one response to date to request made
that all section organizers send in names
and addresses of literary agents. Reso-
lution of Section Los Angeles, on pub-
lishing proceedings of Eleventh National
Convention of the Party, referred back
to Sub-Committee with recommendation
that National Secretary advise the Sec-
tion that publishing matters considered
of more immediate importance are tak-
ing up the entire attention at this end,
and as soon as the way is clear matter
will be taken up. The press committee sub-
mitted the statement to be sent to N.
E. C. members in connection with a
letter from F. P. Janke, Indianapolis.
The work and recommendations of the
committee concurred in by the Sub-
committee.

Correspondence: From E. St. Louis re-
porting I. W. W. local organized, twenty-
five members, three of them Socialist
party men. From Janke, Indianapolis,
reporting that one Moore, who had
scabbed during a strike, had been expell-
ed from the Party. Moore had applied
for membership in I. W. W. but was not
admitted. S. L. P. men making his record
known. From S. E. C. of Washington,
Salem, Mass., Detroit, Mich., Shouqua-
die, Wash., Boston, Mass., St. Paul,
Minn., Jamestown, N. Y., Fruitvale, Cal.,
Portsmouth, Va., Florence, Colo., Mil-
waukee, Wis., Jerome, Ariz., on routine
and other Party matters. Section Wor-
cester, Mass., and Detroit, Mich., report
election of officers.

From John Bach, Large, Pa., complaint
that having sent subscriptions to Ra-
gione Nuova papers did not come and
no reply was made to letters sent to
the paper inquiring as to the trouble.
Matter referred to Rhode Island S. E. C.
From Section Milwaukee inclosing
complaint from the Hungarian Branch
against the management of the Hun-
garian Socialist Labor Federation. It
was decided to appoint a special com-
mittee composed of Hungarians, members of
Section New York, to investigate and
report.

From Minnesota S. E. C. sent
information requested bearing on their
fight in defence of the Party name with
the Public Ownership party.

From Olive M. Johnson, N. E. C. member
of California, sending information
requested by Texas S. E. C. Secretary
instructed to forward same. From Sec-
tion San Francisco with reference to fi-
nancial reports of Party Press. Informa-
tion from Press Committee is to the
effect that the auditing committee ap-
pointed by the N. E. C. had recommend-
ed a change in the system of keeping the
books which caused a great deal of ad-
ditional work difficult to overcome with
the limited office force. That the audit-
ing committee are at work and have
been for some time to get the report in
shape, but being unable to devote more
than their spare time the work is not
progressing as rapidly as might be de-
sired.

From General President Sherman of
the I. W. W. requesting that Frank
Bohn be released for three months from
work for the Party, in order to take
up work of organizing I. W. W. On Mo-
tion request complied with, and National
Secretary instructed to notify President
Sherman and Bohn. National Secretary
instructed to see if Philip Veal can be
secured as a general organizer.

Section New York County presented
the endorsements of Section Los Angeles
Cal., Hoboken, N. J., Bridgeport, Conn.,

Hartford, Conn., South Hudson, N. J.,
and the Scandinavian Section, to their
proposed amendment to the constitution.
National Secretary advised to publish it
in the usual way.

From Bohn at Basin and Great Falls,
Mont.; from Williams at Portland, Ore.,
on his arrest. He reports that Portland
is doing good work. From New York
State Organizer Katz at Amsterdam and
Cortland. He reports an I. W. W. local
of 40 glove-makers organized at Glovers-
ville.

Application for charter from Auburn,
N. Y., granted; application for char-
ter from a former Socialist party local
at Roslyn, Wash., also granted.
Adjourned. Secretary.

TO THE SECTIONS OF THE SO-
CIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Greeting:

The following proposition to amend
the constitution of the Socialist Labor
Party has been submitted by Sections
New York County, and, having received
the endorsement of other Sections, as
provided in Article V, Section 14h, is
herewith submitted to the Party Sections
for such amendments as any of them
may choose to make, in accordance with
Article XI, Section 1, of the constitu-
tion.

The Sections having endorsed the
proposition of Section New York County
are: Los Angeles, Cal.; South Hud-
son, N. J.; Hoboken, N. J.; Bridgeport,
Conn.; Hartford, Conn. and Scandina-
vian Section New York.

The proposed amendments are:
First—That Article LI, Section 7a, be
stricken out and that the following be
substituted in its place:

"Every economic or labor organization
that does not recognize the class strug-
gle, and that is not organized on class
lines, having for its purpose the over-
throw of the capitalist system, is defined
to be a pure and simple trade or labor
organization."

Second—That Article V, Section 14,
sub-division "j" be stricken out.

Third—That Article VII, Section 6,
be stricken out.

Fourth—That Article XI, Section 9,
be stricken out.

Sections offering amendments to this
proposition must do so within five weeks
from the date of this publication, on or
before Saturday, December 2, 1905, and
all such amendments will then be sub-
mitted for a general vote together with
the original proposition.

For the National Executive Committee,
Socialist Labor Party.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Meeting held at 143 Beacon avenue,
Jersey City, Sunday, October 22. All
members present. Eck, chairman.

The principal work of the meeting
pertained to the campaign. Comrade
Veal having been secured to do agita-
tion work a schedule of dates and places
was made up. Comrade Veal was pres-
ent at the meeting, and he requests that
a good supply of literature be on hand
including the pamphlet "What Means
This Strike?" Organizers of Sections
will take notice of dates assigned to
their localities and make arrangements
accordingly.

Comrade Chaiken, who is doing work
for the Party and also gathering subs
for "Der Arbeiter," the Jewish organ,
was also given a schedule. The Party
organizations are to assist him as they
can.

Vote of Section South Hudson on
proposal from Socialist Party, twelve in
favor, none against. Hossack elected to
conference committee. Vote of
North Hudson on same matter, nine in
favor, none against. E. J. Gallo elected to
the committee.

Sections take notice that nominations
of candidates for member of N. E. C.
from this State must be in for the next
meeting of the S. E. C. Next meeting
will be held November 5.

To reach Comrade Veal by mail,
address him in care of Daily People.

Secretary.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

The Connecticut S. E. C. held a
special meeting at Hartford, Conn., Sep-
tember 24, 1905, at S. L. P. Hall.

Jacob Breuer was elected chairman.
All members were present except E.
Sherman. The secretary explained the
call for the special meeting to the ef-
fect that Comrade Veal had resigned
from his organization and thus the un-
organized places originally mapped out
to be visited, but for various reasons had
not been visited would be left again to
themselves for the future.

At present it is doubtful when we will
have another organizer for the three
States, and consequently the prospect
that anything will be done regards these
unorganized places is indeed very poor.
But as Comrade Jos. P. Campbell is
with us and willing to go on the road,
it is for the committee to decide whether
they wish to have it done or not.

After due deliberation it was decided
to engage Comrade Campbell for about
thirteen the weather permits to hold

open air meetings. It was further de-
cided that the wages per week shall be
fifteen dollars net, all expenses to be
borne by the organizer, except fare on
steam roads.

Further it was decided that the per-
centages and commission on books and
sales shall accrue to the organizer, and
to facilitate matters that credit be
opened with the Weekly People to the
amount of five dollars and with the La-
bor News Company to the amount of
ten dollars.

Finally the treasurer was ordered to
pay one week's wages in advance.

The following plan was mapped out
and to be extended at the next regular
meeting:

At New Britain, September 25 and 26.

At Meriden, from September 27 to
October 3.

At Middletown and Portland, October
4 to 7.

At New London, October 8 to 14.

Hereupon meeting adjourned.

Fred Fellermann,

Recording Secretary pro tem.

The regular meeting of above com-
mittee was held October 8, at S. L. P. Hall,
Hartford, Conn. J. Breuer in the chair,
New Britain absent.

Minutes of previous meeting were ap-
proved as read.

Correspondence: From Phil. Veal
about his work in Massachusetts. Filed.
From L. Abelson, Organizer Section
New York, requesting the presence of
Phil Veal at their ratification meeting.
Answered by secretary. From J.
Sweeney, account of Veal's work in
Massachusetts. Filed. From H. O'Neil,
Providence, R. I., pertaining to Phil
Veal. Filed. From Socialist Labor
Club, New York, in regard "Der Ar-
beiter," and offering to send Comrade
Chaiken to visit Connecticut cities. Sec-
retary instructed to answer. From Chas.
Chase, requesting address of
Adam Marx. Answered by secretary.

From Daily People, circular about
Weekly of October 7. From Moosup
forwarding \$1.60 for dues. From New
Britain, sending \$3.00 for dues and an-
nouncing the election of Comrade John-
son as member of S. E. C. in place of
Comrade Leikin who left New Britain.

From Bridgeport, financial and general
report. From H. Kuhn, national sec-
retary, forwarding 200 stamps and receipt
for cash sent. From Jos. Campbell, sev-
eral letters and telegrams giving infor-
mation as to his arrest in Meriden and
all details pertaining thereto. Filed and
secretary's action approved. From Jos.
Campbell, from Middletown, about his
work there. Filed.

Treasurer reports as follows:

On hand Sept. 1 \$135.07

Income for Sept. 30.50

Total \$165.57

Expenses for Sept. \$131.60

On hand Oct. 1 \$ 33.97

Secretary instructed to try to collect
from Massachusetts S. E. C. amount
due Connecticut S. E. C.

Motion carried to recall State Orga-
nizer Jos. Campbell on the 14th inst. The
case of Jos. Campbell's arrest was
thoroughly discussed and a motion was
carried to fight the case to an issue. Sec-
retary instructed to communicate with
the lawyer and find out the standing of
the Meriden case.

Adjournment followed.

E. Sherman, Recording Secretary.

MASS MEETING, FANEUIL HALL,
BOSTON, MASS.

A grand rally will be held on Monday,
October 30, 8 p. m., at Faneuil Hall,
Boston, Mass. Come and bring your
friends, workmen. The issues of the
campaign will be discussed from the
working class point of view, showing
you that you have nothing to gain by
supporting your economic masters at the
ballot box.

William H. Carrol, of Boston,
Thomas F. Brennan, of Salem, can-
didates for Governor and Lieutenant-Gov-
ernor, respectively, and James McGuigan
of Providence, R. I., will be the speak-
ers.

The Committee.

VEAL'S NEW JERSEY ITINERARY

October 27—Elizabeth.

October 30—Newark.

October 31—Hoboken.

November 1—Paterson.

November 2—Paterson.

November 3—North Hudson.

November 4—Elizabeth.

November 6—Hoboken.

SAD GIVE-AWAY.

London, Oct. 19.—The falling birth-
rate was the subject of interesting com-
ment by the bishop of London, Dr. In-
gram, in an address to the clergy of his
diocese in St. Paul's Cathedral this after-
noon. Like your hyper-strenuous Presi-
dent, he warned his hearers of the dan-
gers of this decrease. It was impossible,
the bishop said, to describe with what
dismay he viewed this diminution of the
birth-rate, not only in England, but in
the colonies. It appeared to him to be
an artificial diminution by artificial
means. "The prevailing love of comfort
is largely responsible for this," he de-
clared, when pressed for a reason.

SCORE ONE!

**VOLKSZEITUNG CORPORA-
TION WANTED WAR—TIS GET-
TING IT!**

The Secretary of State Rules Out Objec-
tions of the Volkszeitung Party to the
Name of the Socialist Labor Party—
Decides that Both Parties Have Right
to Their Name—Substantial Victory
for the S. L. P.

The Secretary of State decided Mon-
day to overrule the objections of both
the Volkszeitung Corporation's party to
the name of the Socialist Labor Party,
and the objections of the S. L. P. to the
assumption of the name "Socialist" by
the Volkszeitung Corporation party.

This is a substantial victory for the S.
L. P. As has been repeatedly explained
in these columns, the S. L. P. cares not
a rap what name the Volkszeitung Cor-
poration party assumes. The S. L. P.
was, however, compelled to raise objec-
tions to the new name that the Cor-
poration assumed, because, from a
knowledge of the tortuous ways of the
Corporation, the assumption by it of the
name "Socialist" ten to one was meant
as an underhand move to deprive the
Party next year of the name that for
fifteen consecutive years has been the
name that it was known by. That the
suspicion was but too well founded was
soon discovered. No sooner had the
Board of Elections overruled the objec-
tions of the S. L. P. than the Corpora-
tion declined the offer made to it by the
attorney for the S. L. P. that further
litigation be discontinued and both
parties guarantee each other their names.

The silly head of the Corporation was
turned by the inconsequential decision of
the Board of Elections; it construed the
decision to be against the name of the
S. L. P.; it dropped its mask, it imme-
diately instituted proceedings before the
Secretary of State against the name of
the S. L. P., and it filled the columns of
its paper with genuine Timbooctoo
twaddle and hysterical jubulations to
the effect that the S. L. P.'s name was
wiped off the ballot. As stated at the time,
the buzz-saw of the Fighting S. L. P. was
not to be monkeyed with. The S. L. P.
parried the blow and won out—its name
is safe for this year, and its position, in
case the Corporation tries further tricks,
is stronger than it would otherwise be in
the eventual case of a contest next year.

I. W. W. IN PITTSBURG.

Iron Workers' Activity Attracts Atten-
tion of Capitalist Press.

Pittsburg, Oct. 17.—The Pittsburg
Dispatch contained the following to-day:
"IRON WORKERS TO MEET."

"Flushed with the success of the first
organization of iron workers effected in
Bradock a few weeks ago, the Indus-
trial Workers have branched out in a
still greater organization movement, and
will endeavor to form one big union of
every iron and steel worker of the big
Monongahela Valley, and will also extend
their field of activity to include the
workers of the Mahoning Valley by in-
stituting a local of iron workers in
Youngstown.

"Arrangements have been completed
for a big meeting of iron workers to be
held to-night in Bradock in Parlacks
Hall, 11th and Washington streets, when
new members will be asked for and ar-
rangements completed for a meeting
later in the week to be held on the South
side.

"The sixty charter members of the
Bradock lodge have so far not been mo-
lested by officials of any company nor
questioned as to their affiliation with the
Industrial Workers, and as a result have
become bolder in the work of extending
the union.

"An official of the Bradock lodge said
yesterday: 'Within a few weeks we will
organize a Pittsburg lodge and later a
branch on the Southside. Prior to this
time we will hold meetings at various
places and explain our objects to the
men. We will make attempts during the
next two weeks to institute locals at
Buena Vista, Blythesdale and Industry
in the immediate vicinity of Pittsburg
and will shortly hold a meeting at
Youngstown. We have agents now
working among the iron workers of the
Mahoning Valley and from reports re-
ceived so far they are doing excellent
work. Commencing Thursday of this
week our organizers will put in two
weeks of steady work in the vicinity of
Youngstown.'"

power and facility to do and undo as it
please, and deems wise.

L. B., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The
Philadelphia "Tageblatt" mistakes the
fact. The introducer of the motion at
the mass meeting in the Labor Lyceum
calling upon all honest men to withdraw
from the C. L. U. of that city, and from
the A. F. of L. was not a Socialist party
but a Socialist Labor Party man.

A. L. B., OAKLAND, CAL.—A railroad
cannot be operated by the autonomous
operation of the smoke-stacks, or of the
wheels, or of the tires, or of the brakes.
All of these must be operated jointly—
industrially. No more can Unionism be
operated by the autonomous operation of
this craft smoke-stack, and that craft
wheels, and that other craft tires, and
that fourth craft brakes. All of these
crafts must be operated jointly, indus-
trially, as jointly as the smoke-stacks,
wheels, brakes, tires, etc., of a railroad.

H. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—If you
must use padded sheets and lead pencil,
secure hard paper and soft lead pencils.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MIL-
LIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN
with TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS.
IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS,
ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and
is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by
Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure
and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

**MINERS IN ILLINOIS COAL FIELDS
SHOW SENTIMENT FAVOR-
ABLE TO NEW BODY.**

Gen'l Sec'y Wm. E. Trautmann and Gen'l
President Charles O. Sherman Invited
to Come and Address Them—Two Lo-
cals Throw Open Their Doors to I.
W. W. Speakers—Good Outdoor Meet-
ings Also.

Herrin, Ill., Oct. 21.—The principles
of the I. W. W. have been introduced
here in the new coal fields, and the
miners are interested in the same. I
was invited to speak to one local the
same night I came here, which I did. I
spoke last Saturday night on the street.
Tuesday night following I was invited
to speak before another local which
I also did. They are interested and
want General Secretary Wm. E. Traut-
mann and General President Charles O.
Sherman of the I. W. W., to come and
address them if I can get them. I have
written Trautmann.

I gave away a bundle of Weekly Peo-
ple containing De Leon's speech on "The
Preamble of the I. W. W." and other
literature at each meeting. I think I will
be able to get several subs later for our
press.

There are a good many "Socialist"
parties here. They seem to be getting
a new idea of "The Difference."

The street meeting was a good one
for a starter. I held an audience of
about 150 attentive listeners for about an
hour and a half. I used the three lead-
ing clauses of the Preamble of the I. W.
W. that De Leon did. I used every day
occurrences to prove my position. I
used the World's Fair at St. Louis to
prove capitalist development and luxury
from the stolen goods of the working
class. I proved that they (the miners)
were a commodity by citing the term
"Labor market" as applied to all labor;
and dwelt on both the economic and po-
litical phases of the labor movement, as
represented by the I. W. W. and S. L.
P.

Two questions were asked, the first
as follows:

Q. Why don't our so-called profes-
sional men, such as college professors,
doctors, preachers, etc., advocate work-
ing class principles?

A. I have shown you that the cap-
italist class robs labor, the working
class, out of four-fifths of its product.
Now capitalism is like a house. It has
to have pillars to rest on. These sky
pilots, doctors, lawyers, labor fakirs, etc.,
are its pillars. They get a rake-off from
their masters—a part of this wealth
stolen from labor—for upholding cap-
italism; that is, teaching capitalist econ-
omies, capitalist religion, capitalist union-
ism. In brief, they interpret everything
for the benefit of their masters. Ma-
terial interests guide their actions. They
are supported by their masters, while
we, the working class, support them
all. It is left for us to break our chains
through an organization like the I. W.
W.

The second question was asked by an
intoxicated man. It led to a series of
questions and answers, which, while they
helped to make clearer my points, were
interspersed with language on the part
of the questioner, that was often very
forceful. The crowd roared with
laughter at him. I could get no more
questions after that.

I intend to keep it up. My old home
at DuQuoin is also favorable toward the
I. W. W. One hundred gave in their
names as favoring the I. W. W. before
I left.

Herrin is five miles south of Zeigler,
Joe Leiter's property, and in the heart of
the new coal fields. J. M. F.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page four.)

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Chicago Convention Proceedings

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